QL S761 NH



SPIXIANA

Zeitschrift für Zoologie

SPIXIANA

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR ZOOLOGIE

herausgegeben von der

ZOOLOGISCHEN STAATSSAMMLUNG MÜNCHEN

SPIXIANA bringt Originalarbeiten aus dem Gesamtgebiet der Zoologischen Systematik mit Schwerpunkten in Morphologie, Phylogenie, Tiergeographie und Ökologie. Manuskripte werden in Deutsch, Englisch oder Französisch angenommen. Pro Jahr erscheint ein Band zu drei Heften.

Umfangreiche Beiträge können in Supplementbänden herausgegeben werden.

SPIXIANA publishes original papers on Zoological Systematics, with emphasis on Morphology, Phylogeny, Zoogeography and Ecology. Manuscripts will be accepted in German, English or French. A volume of three issues will be published annually. Extensive contributions may be edited in supplement volumes.

Redaktion – Editor-in-chief G. Haszprunar Schriftleitung – Managing Editor M. Baehr

Redaktionsbeirat - Editorial board

M. Baehr

F. Glaw

R. Kraft

M. Schrödl

E.-G. Burmeister J. Diller

G. Haszprunar A. Hausmann J. Reichholf B. Ruthensteiner

A. Segerer L. Tiefenbacher

M. Kotrba

K. Schönitzer

Manuskripte, Korrekturen und Besprechungsexemplare sind zu senden an die

Manuscripts, galley proofs, commentaries and review copies of books should be addressed to

Redaktion SPIXIANA ZOOLOGISCHE STAATSSAMMLUNG MÜNCHEN Münchhausenstraße 21, D-81247 München Tel. (089) 8107-0 – Fax (089) 8107-300

This journal is fully refereed by external reviewers.

Die Deutsche Bibliothek - CIP-Einheitsaufnahme

Spixiana: Zeitschrift für Zoologie / hrsg. von der Zoologischen Staatssammlung München. – München: Pfeil. Erscheint jährlich dreimal. - Früher verl. von der Zoologischen Staatssammlung, München. - Aufnahme nach Bd. 16, H. 1 (1993) ISSN 0341-8391
Bd. 16, H. 1 (1993) - Verl.-Wechsel-Anzeige

Copyright © 2003 by Verlag Dr. Friedrich Pfeil, München

Alle Rechte vorbehalten — All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright owner. Applications for such permission, with a statement of the purpose and extent of the reproduction, should be addressed to the Publisher, Verlag Dr. Friedrich Pfeil, Wolfratshauser Straße 27, D-81379 München, Germany.

ISSN 0341-8391

Printed in Germany

- Gedruckt auf chlorfrei gebleichtem Papier -

Verlag Dr. Friedrich Pfeil, Wolfratshauser Straße 27, D-81379 München, Germany Tel. (089) 74 28 27-0 - Fax (089) 72 42 772 - E-Mail: info@pfeil-verlag.de - www.pfeil-verlag.de

26

Proceedings of the FORUM HERBULOT 2003. Geometridae of the Indo-Pacific region and Australia: Inventories, evolution, colonization, Gondwana distributions (Zoologische Staatssammlung München, 13.-14.3.2003)

Axel Hausmann (ed.)

Hausmann, A. (ed.) (2003): Proceedings of the Forum Herbulot 2003. Geometridae of the Indo-Pacific region and Australia: Inventories, evolution, colonization, Gondwana distributions (Zoologische Staatssammlung München, 13.-14,3,2003, – pixiana 26/3: 193-208 A short report on the results of the Forum Herbulot 2003 is presented emphasizg the great impact that this meeting had for coordinated, modern research in cometridology and for creating a worldwide, IT-based network of scientists

> Dr. Axel Hausmann, Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Münchhausenstr. 21, D-81247 München, Germany; e-mail: Axel.Hausmann@zsm.mwn.de

orking on Geometridae. The abstracts of fourteen lectures from the seminary

Short Report and Results

ssion of the Forum Herbulot are added.

Axel Hausmann, Jeremy D. Holloway, Martin Krüger, Peter McQuillan & Manfred Sommerer

Hausmann, A., Holloway, J. D., Krüger, M., McQuillan, P. & M. Sommerer (2003): Short report and results. In Hausmann (ed.): Proceedings of the Forum Herbulot 2003; Geometridae of the Indo-Pacific region and Australia: Inventories, evolution, colonization, Gondwana distributions (Zoologische Staatssammlung München, 13.-14.3.2003. - Spixiana 26/3: 193-195

Corresponding author: Dr. Axel Hausmann, Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Münchhausenstr. 21, D-81247 München, Germany; e-mail: Axel.Hausmann@zsm.mwn.de

1. The chairman outlined once more the aims of the FORUM HERBULOT (see www.herbulot.de). The participants welcomed the research initiative and stressed the need for, and advantages of, the opportunities offered for close scientific cooperation among geometrid experts. Access to the rich Coll. Herbulot with its manifold historical assets was greatly appreciated. Following a brief address from Claude

Herbulot (in absentia presented by Philippe Darge) the participants expressed their respect for the achievements of the founder of the collection and patron of the Forum. The use of internet-based tools with a view to linking collection data with existing or planned databases in order to improve the availability of relevant data was discussed (Henry Barlow, A. Hausmann).



Participants, guests and meeting assistants of the FORUM HERBULOT 2003: From left to right: Anthony C. Galsworthy (London, U.K.), Stefan Schmidt (ZSM, Munich, Germany), Hans Löbel (Sondershausen, Germany), George Balogh (behind; Portage, Michigan, U.S.A.), Olga Schmidt (Munich, Germany), Peter McQuillan (University of Hobarth, Tasmania), Alexander Schintlmeister (Dresden, Germany), Sven Erlacher (behind; ZSM, Munich, Germany), Marie-Thérèse Ebode (Clenay, France), Cathy Young (University of Hobarth, Tasmania), Vladimir Mironov (in front; ZISP, St. Petersburg, Russia), Andreas H. Segerer (ZSM, Munich, Germany), Jeremy D. Holloway (NHM, London, U.K.), Jaan Viidalepp (ZBI, Tartu, Estland), Philippe Darge (Clenay, France), Henry Barlow (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia), A. Hausmann (ZSM, Munich, Germany; chairman), Evgeny Beljaev (behind, partially hidden; RAS, Vladivostok, Russia), Bernd Müller (Berlin, Germany), Martin Baehr (ZSM, Munich, Germany), Manfred Sommerer (Munich, Germany), Martin Krüger (TMP, Pretoria, South Africa), Janusz Wojtusiak (behind, partially hidden; Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland), Robert Trusch (SMNK, Karlsruhe, Germany), G. Haszprunar (director of the ZSM, Munich, Germany). – Not visible on the photo: Xue Dayong and Han Hongxiang, (both Cinese Acad. Sci., Beijing, China), Ulf Buchsbaum and Michael Miller (both ZSM, Munich, Germany), Stefano Scalercio (Univ. Cosenza, Italy), Alberto Zilli (Mus. civ., Rome, Italy).

2. The seminar session highlighted promising possibilities for systematic research. The first four talks (J. D. Holloway, M. Krüger, C. Young, P. McQuillan) presented and summarized the actual stage of research concerning the phylogeny of Geometridae on subfamily and tribe level as resulting from different data sets, such as larval morphology (M. Krüger, C. Young), adult morphology (J. D. Holloway, M. Krüger), host-plant relationships (J. D. Holloway, P. McQuillan), zoogeographical patterns (M. Krüger, J. D. Holloway) and molecular analysis (C. Young, P. McQuillan). The study of skeleto-muscular anatomy of genitalia as additional information was encouraged (E. Beljaev).

The southern hemisphere Archiearinae had been revised and separated from Holarctic groups (P. McQuillan). Although some morphological characters

and host-plant relationships suggest that the subfamilies Archiearinae and Oenochrominae (s.str.), and the tribes Diptychini and Nacophorini (Ennominae) are phylogenetically 'old' groups (J. D. Holloway, M. Krüger), Larentiinae and Sterrhinae appear as the most basal groups using molecular methods (sequence analysis of four nuclear and mitochondrial genes; Abraham et al. 2001, C. Young, P. Mc-Quillan, A. Hausmann, S. Erlacher). Refinement of molecular methods as valuable tools for evolutionary and systematic studies had been postulated by the Forum Herbulot 2001 (Hausmann & Trusch 2001) in order to supplement the morphological and ecological data sets. Now, on the basis of the paper by Abraham et al. (2001), promising results have been obtained by the two 'molecular' groups actually working on Geometridae (C. Young & P. McQuillan, A. Hausmann, S. Erlacher & M. Miller). After discussion of all the findings, closer coordination and cooperation was agreed upon, and working plans were established, in order to focus future common research on a better understanding of the basic phylogeny of Geometridae.

Research on Eupitheciini constituted another theme of the meeting. Extention to research on a global scale (as recommended by Forum Herbulot 2001: Hausmann & Trusch 2001) is needed to fill existing gaps in our knowledge (e.g. Eupitheciini in Africa in relation to Asia and other regions). Cooperation was improved regarding Chinese (T. Galsworthy, V. Mironov, X. Dayong), and initiated for neotropical Eupitheciini (G. Balogh, J. Wojtusiak). New agenda for cooperation dating back to Forum Herbulot 2001 concerning the exploration of neotropical Geometridae were established (G. Balogh, A. Hausmann, J. Wojtusiak).

An interesting zoogeographical analysis of Australian carabids was presented (M. Baehr) and compared with similar findings for Lepidoptera. Gondwana distributions, drift on tectonic plates and colonization were discussed with respect to some taxa

from Africa, Australia, and the Indo-Pacific region (M. Krüger, J. D. Holloway, P. McQuillan). Speciation and variation of several taxonomically 'difficult' groups of Indo-Pacific Geometridae were presented for discussion (X. Dayong, O. Schmidt, M. Sommerer, J. Viidalepp).

- 3. A proposal to continue the FORUM HERBULOT in Hobart, Tasmania late 2005 or early 2006 (organisation: P. McQuillan) was welcomed.
- 4. Participants expressed their thanks to the organizers and sponsors of the FORUM HERBULOT 2003.

References

Abraham, D., Ryrholm, N., Wittzell, H., Holloway, J. D., Scoble, M. J. & C. Löfstedt 2001. Molecular Phylogeny of the Subfamilies in Geometridae (Geometroidea: Lepidoptera). – Mol. Phylo. Evol. 20(1): 65-77 Hausmann, A. & R. Trusch (eds.) 2001. Proceedings of the FORUM HERBULOT 2001. – Spixiana 24(3): 193-202

Opening address

Philippe Darge & Claude Herbulot

presented in absentia of Claude Herbulot by Dr. Philippe Darge, president of honour of the "Union de l'Entomologie Française (U.E.F.)"

Darge, P. & C. Herbulot (2003): Opening address. In Hausmann (ed.): Proceedings of the Forum Herbulot 2003; Geometridae of the Indo-Pacific region and Australia: Inventories, evolution, colonisation, Gondwana distributions (Zoologische Staatssammlung München, 13.-14.3.2003. – Spixiana 26/3: 195-196

Dr. Philippe Darge, 21, Grande Rue, Clenay, France Claude Herbulot, 67, rue de la Croix Nivert, F-75015, Paris, France

Chers collègues, chers amis,

C'est avec beaucoup d'émotion que je prends la parole devant vous, avec l'étrange impression d'usurper la place qui revenait à celui qui est la raison même de ce colloque.

Cependant, la longue amitié qui m'unit à Claude Herbulot m'incite fortement à répondre à la demande qu'il m'a faite de vous délivrer, à sa place, le message préparé à votre intention, message de souvenirs et de réflexion sur la nature et la finalité de nos activités. Claude Herbulot a 12 ans lorsque, en 1920, il fait la connaissance du docteur Niessen, consul du Danemark à Alger. Le diplomate se passionne pour les papillons dont il capture de nombreux exemplaires aux abords de sa magnifique villa fleurie sur les hauts d'Alger. Il offre à Claude un exemplaire de la belle géomètre *Crocallis auberti* Oberthür et c'est alors le véritable point de départ de la magnifique collection qu'abrite désormais ce musée.

Le jeune garçon qu'est Claude Herbulot est fasciné par ce que le docteur Niessen lui fait découvrir, notamment les multiples aspects d'une collection: l'esthétique, qui transcende formes et couleurs des papillons, les joies de la découverte, nourries par les voyages et l'exploration de pays lointains, l'intérêt scientifique, qui plonge ses racines dans la recherche toujours plus approfondie des origines, des formes et du devenir de la Vie.

A ce devoir de souvenir et de reconnaissance qu'il exprime à l'égard du docteur Niessen, Claude Herbulot souhaite également associer quelques-uns des grands lépidoptéristes qui ont, ensuite, conforté sa vocation et l'ont entouré de leurs conseils pour développer ses recherches et bâtir, peu à peu, son exceptionnelle collection: Le Cerf, Radot, Caruel, Dardenne, Legras, Bayard, le marquis du Dresnay ...

Tous ces noms figurent sur des étiquettes de la collection Herbulot, témoignages d'un passé émouvant, précieux capital d'étude pour aujourd'hui, message d'encouragement à la recherche de demain ...

Pour illustrer ces propos, je vous présente le

carton de la collection Herbulot contenant le *Crocallis auberti*: en tête de colonne vous y retrouvez les exemplaires offerts par le docteur Niessen, sans lesquels, peut-être, la vie de notre ami eût pris un autre cours.

J'espère, mes chers collègues, avoir été un bon interprète de ce que notre éminent collègue Claude Herbulot souhaitait nous faire partager. Il me semble cependant que, derrière le formalisme des mots, il est un autre message, plus profond, sur lequel nous sommes invités à méditer: nous, entomologistes, avons la chance de travailler sur une parcelle de science où se mêlent étroitement l'esthétisme, la réflexion philosophique sur le sens de toute chose, la rigueur d'observation et d'analyse du chercheur ...

Au-delà des souvenirs, et à travers une exceptionnelle collection, ne serait-ce pas ce grand message de Vie et de Pensée que notre cher ami Claude Herbulot a voulu nous transmettre aujourd'hui?

Abstracts and brief versions of some talks of the Seminar Session

The biogeography of some host-specific Indo-Australian geometrid groups in relation to the break-up of Gondwanaland: trackers or fellow-travellers?

Jeremy D. Holloway

Holloway, J. D. (2003): The biogeography of some host-specific Indo-Australian geometrid groups in relation to the break-up of Gondwanaland: trackers or fellow-travellers? – Spixiana **26/3**: 196-197

Dr. Jeremy D. Holloway, Department of Entomology, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, UK; e-mail: j.holloway@nhm.ac.uk

The possibility that some Oriental groups of geometrids with relationships to Australasia were derived originally from parts of Gondwanaland that moved northwards in the Jurassic and Cretaceous is explored. Two main events could have led to this: the movement of several small terranes from adjacent to northern Australia at 165 Ma to accrete to SE Asia at 100 Ma; the movement of India from the east of Africa and Madagascar at 120 Ma to make contact with Asia at around 60 Ma.

The first episode may predate the evolution of the principal higher taxa of the Macrolepidoptera, though it is possible that the Castniidae, restricted to SE Asia, Australia and the Americas, could have been involved. The plant fossil records for the second episode, movement of India, indicate that Gondwanan groups of plants that reached.SE Asia by this means are much more likely to be of African or Madagascan affinity than Australian, though the latter is not completely excluded (Morley, 1998, 2002). Morley has suggested that the Indian drift component of the current Malesian flora may be significant. The Callidulidae, with some specialism for fern-feeding, show Oriental/Madagascan affinities.

The development and subsequent persistence of biogeographic pattern that reflects such tectonic events will be constrained by several factors. Firstly the taxa concerned must be widely distributed across the components of Gondwanaland prior to the

events; this has implications concerning the geological age of the ancestral taxon. Persistence of such pattern is dependent on the extent to which it becomes confused by subsequent events, i.e. if extensive dispersal predominates over terrane fidelity.

Host specialism in herbivorous insects presents an additional constraint, in that the host plant must be present in an area before the insect can be present. The insect and host plant can be fellow-travellers on a tectonic terrane, but, in a dispersal event, the insect must track its host; it cannot precede it.

Examples of geometrid groups at a tribal level that span most of the areas of Gondwanaland include the Desmobathrini, Lithinini and Caberini. The first tribe shows some host specialism at a generic level, and there is a major section of the Lithinini restricted to fern-feeding. There is a major group of the Caberini that is restricted to the Rhamnaceae. In the Eupitheciini, the genus *Pasiphila* Meyrick is diverse in temperate Australasia, particularly New Zealand, but has a north-temperate subgenus, *Gymnodisca* Warren. Host records are diverse, but many *Gymnodisca* have been reared from Ericaceae such as *Rhododendron*, and the group may have tracked this host through the mountains of Malesia to as far east as New Guinea.

Potential examples of montane tracking from south to north by Larentiinae include a lineage of *Poecilasthena* Warren, possibly specialist on *Leptospermum* (Myrtaceae), that has reached Burma, and the genera *Tympanota* Warren and *Episteira* Warren that feed on Podocarpaceae. The ennomine genus *Milionia* Walker also feeds on Podocarpaceae with Araucariaceae. It is most diverse in New Guinea but has a number of species groups through central Malesia to mainland Asia; it is just possible that some of the more westerly groups are of Indian drift origin.

The true, robust Oenochrominae feed in Australasia on Myrtaceae and grevilleoid Proteaceae, genera with the latter habit probably forming a distinct lineage. The Oriental genus *Sarcinodes* Guenée is a member of that lineage; two species occur in Australasia but a pilot phylogenetic analysis has suggested those are sister-species nested

within an Oriental clade, and that other Oriental clades are more basal, indicative of a west to east movement. All host records are from the grevilleoid genus *Helicia*, which has a similar range and, to a lesser extent, pattern of species richness to the moth genus. However, current estimates of the phylogenetic structure and range of diversification of *Helicia* indicate a more recent history, and the presence of grevilleoid Proteaceae in the Indian drift flora is uncertain.

Thus, whilst *Pasiphila*, *Milionia* and the true Oenochrominae may have contributed early Gondwanan components to the Oriental geometrid fauna, the first is not constrained by host specialism, the second requires testing through detailed phylogenetic analyses, and the third shows biogeographic incompatibility between moth and host. None currently shows any representation in or relationship to Africa or Madagascar.

Much of the subject matter of this talk has been published by Holloway & Hall (1998) and Holloway (2003).

References

Holloway, J. D. 2003. Biological images of geological history: through a glass darkly or brightly face to face? – J. Biogeogr. **30**: 165-179

-- & R. Hall 1998. S.E. Asian geology and biogeography: an introduction. In Hall, R. & , J. D. Holloway (eds): Biogeography and Geological Evolution of SE Asia, pp. 1-23. – Backhuys, Leiden

Morley, R. J. 1998. Palynological evidence for Tertiary plant dispersals in the SE Asian region in relation to plate tectonics and climate. In Hall, R. & J. D. Holloway (eds): Biogeography and Geological Evolution of SE Asia, pp. 211-231. – Backhuys, Leiden

-- 2002. Tertiary vegetational history of Southeast Asia, with emphasis on the biogeographical relationships with Australia. In: Kershaw, P., B. David, M. Tapper, D. Penny & J. Brown (eds): Bridging Wallace's Line: the environmental and cultural history and dynamics of the SE Asian-Australian region. – Adv. Geoecol. 34: 49-60, Catena Verlag, Reiskirchen

Out of Africa repeated? On the tribal composition of southern Ennominae and the origin of Geometridae

Martin Krüger

Krüger, M. (2003): Out of Africa repeated? On the tribal composition of southern Ennominae and the origin of Geometridae. – Spixiana **26/3**: 198

Dr. Martin Krüger, Transvaal Museum, NFI, Pretoria, RSA; e-mail: kruger@nfi.co.za

The tribal composition of the ennomine faunas of the former Gondwanan provinces of southern Africa. Australia and the Neotropical Region, as well as of the geologically much younger island of Borneo as a surrogate for the Oriental Region, was compared. The total fauna is represented by 20 tribes and a total of 4725 species. Fifteen tribes each have been recorded from southern Africa and Borneo, 14 from Australia, and 8 from the Neotropical Region. Most tribes have a surprisingly wide distribution: the species-rich tribes Boarmiini, Baptini/Caberini, Macariini, and Cassymini occur in all four areas; six tribes (Hypochrosini, Eutoeini, Scardamiini, Abraxini, Plutodini, and Lithinini) are common to the three Old World areas, with Abraxini also being present in the Nearctic and Palaearctic Regions, and Lithinini in the Nearctic. Indeed, with the exception of Diptychini in the Afrotropical Region and Nephodiini (which may fall within the concept of Ourapterygini), surprisingly no endemic tribes have evolved in any of the regions, despite their sometimes longstanding geographical isolation, as in the case of Australia.

The fossil record for the Geometroidea dates back to the early Cenozoic only, making vicariance an unlikely explanation for the wide distribution of many tribes in the southern hemisphere, given that the Gondwanan landmasses were well separated by the late Cretaceous. Conversely, with some notable exceptions, Geometridae have limited powers of dispersal. Dispersal alone therefore remains equally unsatisfactory at present to account for the distributions described.

Southern Africa is tentatively identified as the centre of origin of Geometridae as a whole based on the presence of the endemic, relictual cycad-feeding tribe Diptychini, which is likely to be of Mesozoic origin. Diptychines are the putative sister-group to Nacophorini, which have speciated extensively in Australia, probably prior to the arrival of more modern groups, but are represented in the Nearctic and Neotropical Regions as well. Larvae of Diptychini possess a full complement of prolegs and walk in the normal lepidopteran fashion. In the temperate Archiearinae, usually considered the most primitive subfamily, prolegs are also normally developed, but the larvae progress in a looping manner.

The Place of the Australian Nacophorini in the Geometridae

Catherine J. Young

Young, C. J. (2003): The Place of the Australian Nacophorini in the Geometridae. – Spixiana **26/3**: 199-200

Catherine J. Young, School of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart; e-mail: cjyoung@postoffice.utas.edu.au

The Australian Geometridae include approximately 1300 described species in 275 genera. The largest subfamily is the Ennominae with about 480 described species placed in 114 genera. Southern Australia is rich in endemic species and a large group of the Ennominae from this region have been assigned to the Nacophorini, a tribe with strong representation in southern South America.

Several groups of Australian geometrids have reportedly Gondwanan origins. The Australian nacophorines are considered to have 'primitive' characteristics such as stout hairy bodies, generalized male genitalia and larvae with a full complement of prolegs. They are well-adapted to the characteristic Australian flora and may be closely related to South American and African taxa. The Nacophorini have been proposed as a candidate for a primitive group within the Geometridae. Tasmania is the global centre of diversity of the Archiearinae, the putatively basal geometrid sub-family, with seven species. These geometrids inhabit alpine areas, are coniferfeeders and may be related to similar South American species. Australia also has the richest diversity in another geometrid sub-family, the robust-bodied Oenochrominae, which probably co-evolved with plants belonging to the Gondwanan families Proteaceae and Myrtaceae. Australia also has a large number of endemic species placed into the tribe Nacophorini.

In this study, taxonomic, systematic and ecological aspects of approximately 100 nacophorine and related ennomine species were studied. The preliminary results from a molecular study using the nuclear gene fragments 28SD2 and EF-1a were presented in this seminar. The main aims of this analysis were as follows:

- To clarify relationships between the Nacophorini and the rest of the Geometridae.
- To elucidate evolutionary relationships between the major sub-families and other groups of the Geometridae.

73 genera were represented in the 28S D2 analysis. Outgroup species were 3 noctuids and 2 drepanid species were included as the Drepanidae is a possible sister group to the Geometridae. The ingroup consisted of taxa from the following ennomine tribes: 22 nacophorines, 9 boarmiines, 2 lithinines, 1 azelinine, 1 colotoine, 2 caberines 1 ennomine, 2 macarines. 8 archiearine species (3 genera), 2 oenochromines s.str., 2 oenochromines s.l., 5 geometrines (including 3 of the 'grey-bodied geometrines), 2 sterrhines and 5 larentiines were also included as representatives of other major sub-families. The result of a combined 28S D2 and EF-1a using a smaller sub-set of the species listed above (17 taxa) was also presented.

The main results of these analyses are presented as phylogenetic hypotheses as follows:

- (a) Drepanidae as sister-group to the Geometridae.
- (b) Larentiinae as basal group within the Geometridae.
- (c) Sterrhinae as next basal group.
- (d) *Dichromodes* (Oenochrominae *sensu lato*) basal to the Ennominae plus Geometrinae.
- (e) A. parthenias most likely in a basal position within the Ennominae.
- (f) Oenochrominae sensu stricto and Geometrinae possible sister groups.
- (g) Boarmiini probably basal to Australian Nacophorini
- (h) Australian Nacophorini and Tasmanian Archiearinae probably sister groups and are the most derived groups in the analysis. The Tasmanian Archiearinae are most probably not closely related to the Northern Hemisphere Archiearinae.
- (i) Australian Nacophorini most likely not closely related to the American Nacophorini.
- (j) Alsophila probably belongs within the Boarmiini and is mot likely not a separate sub-family.
- (k) The tribe Lithinini most likely belongs within the Australian Nacophorini.
- (l) These results largely support the topology of the tree obtained by Abraham et al. (2001), ex-

cept that the Ennominae are shown to be largely monophyletic (assuming *Alsophila* has been misplaced into its own sub-family) and not paraphyletic as shown by Abraham.

The smaller combined gene analysis largely supports the 28SD2 analysis in that, the Larentiinae are in a basal position within the Geometridae and the Tasmanian Archiearinae are closely related to the Australian Nacophorini. The latter group hold a derived position in the phylogeny. Similarly the

Oenochrominae s.str. hold a sister group position to the Geometrinae.

References

Abraham, D., Ryrholm, N., Wittzell, H., Holloway, J. D., Scoble, M. J. & C. Löfstedt (2001): Molecular Phylogeny of the Subfamilies in Geometridae (Geometroidea: Lepidoptera). – Mol. Phylo. Evol. **20**(1): 65-77

The Foodplant relationships of the Australian Geometridae

Peter B. McQuillan

McQuillan, P. B. (2003): The Foodplant relationships of the Australian Geometridae. – Spixiana 26/3: 200

Dr. Peter B. McQuillan, School of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart; e-mail: P.B.McQuillan@utas.edu.au

Australian Geometridae have diversified in a unique foodplant landscape, which features unusual plant taxa and extensive monogeneric tree canopies of low nutrient status. Sclerophylly and novel plant toxins are widespread in the flora. In addition, larvae must cope with an unpredictable climate, high fire frequency and large numbers of aggressive ants. However, there are few arboreal noctuids as potential competitors, except in the Queensland wet tropics. *Eucalyptus* (Myrtaceae) dominates the tree flora over much of the continent, while *Acacia* s.l. (Mimosaceae) dominates the extensive semi-arid shrublands

A molecular phylogeny (28S D2) of a cross section of Australian geometrid genera gives some insight into their patterns of plant use, and indicates a complex pattern of host exploitation, involving apparent diversification within clades on some host genera, as well as some instances of putative host capture by individual taxa.

Myrtaceae, of Gondwanan origin, is the most widely used foodplant family, followed by Mimosaceae. This is not surprising given their vast geographical range across the continent. It is noteworthy that most taxa which feed on *Eucalyptus* do

not feed on other Myrtaceae. *Leptospermum* and other myrtaceous shrubs have a distinct geometrid fauna. Interesting associations on other hosts include *Archephanes* on primitive Winteraceae, and *Dirce, Acalyphes* and *Corula* on Cupressaceae. Austral Proteaceae are exploited by *Oenochroma* and its allies, while Epacridaceae supports *Poecilasthena*.

Some associations appear to be global. Australian Caberini are associated with Mimosaceae and Rhamnaceae as elsewhere, while austral Macariini occur on Mimosaceae and Sapindaceae. Polyphagy on diverse woody plants is uncommon in Australia but has arisen in a few Boarmiini and the "nacophorine" genera *Chlenias* and *Androchela*.

Some widespread plant families, such as Casuarinaceae and Chenopodiaceae, are inexplicably poor in species of Geometridae, although the unusual monophagous genus *Rhynchopsota* has been reared from *Allocasuarina*.

The re-appearance of extra prolegs in some geometrid clades associated with *Eucalyptus* may be in response to leaf mimicry in an evergreen canopy and the challenge of traction on waxy sclerophyllic leaves.

Speciation or variation between moths from Malai peninsula and Indonesia (Borneo)?

Jaan Viidalepp

Viidalepp, J. (2003): Speciation or variation between moths from Malai peninsula and Indonesia (Borneo)? – Spixiana 26/3: 201-202

Dr. Jaan Viidalepp, Institute of Zoology and Botany, Estonian Agricultural University, Riia St. 181, EE 51014 Tartu; e-mail: jaan@zbi.ee

How much do moths vary? Or, in other words, how large may be infraspecific variation in measurements? In praxis, I have used ± 5 % tolerance up to now, to decide that two specimens belong to the same species. It remains, however, to be cleared up, if that is correct.

Methods and material. Measurements (see Tab. 1) are taken with ocular micrometer on dry objects (palpus, legs) or from slides (legs of moths macerated and embedded in euparal with male genitalia). Taxa are identified according to Holloway (1996), Yazaki (1996), Holloway & Sommerer (1984) and Prout (1932).

It is well known that length of male and female palpi, as well as presence or absence of male hind tibial spurs, dilation, vestiture and the length of distal projection are diagnostic when present in various groups of Lepidoptera. So in emerald geometrids, genus *Agathia* Gn. as an example (Tab. 1).

During a routine taking measurements of study objects I have seen differences between Thailand and Borneo populations. Usually, when an object is smaller or larger than another, their measurements co-variate, i.e. change proportionally. In many of the presented cases they are not proportional. *Agathia quinaria* Moore, 1867, from Borneo has shorter

Tab. 1. Measurements of wingspan, 3rd segment of palpus, and hindlegs in some *Agathia* Gn. species from Thailand and Borneo (Sabah).

Species	locality T=Thailand B=Borneo	wingspan (mm)	slide no.	palpus 3 length X (mm)	tibia/tarsus length (mm)	tibial projection (mm)	tarsus 1 length (mm)	spur pair distance (mm)	palpus 3 length C (mm)
A. laeta	T	29	6764	0.13	5/2.5	0.5/0.7	1.25	1.45	
A. laeta	В	29-31		0.16	5/2.5	0.6/0.75	1.16	1.37	
A. quinaria	T	27	6768	0.25	4.2/2.75	0.37	1.25	1.25	0.9-1.0
A. quinaria	В	26.5		0.25	4/3.25	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.05
A. largita	T	31-32		0.2	4.2/3.25	0.3	1.5	1.1	
A. arcuata	T	25-28	6766	0.25	4.2/2.75	0.4	1.25	1.12	
A. arcuata?	T	25-28	6770	0.3	4/3.25	0.25	1.5	1.25	
A. arcuata	В	26		0.25	4.2/3.75	0.4-0.5	1.25	1.25	
A. deliciosa	В	27		0.27	-	_	_	_	
A. rubrilineata	T	30	6767	0.3	4.75/3	0.5	1.6	1.37	1.1
A. rubrilineata	В	34	6989	0.5	5.3/3.3	0.3	1.75	1.62	
A. diplochorda	В	29-29.5		0.4-0.5	4.25/3	0.4-0.5	1.5		
A. codina	В	44		0.4	7.2/4.5	0.9	2.5	2.25	
A. obsoleta	В	36-40	6733	0.27	7/3	1.4	1.4	2.0	
A. gigantea	В	37-40		0.25	4.25/3.7	0	2.0	1.0	
A. cristifera	T	24-25	6987	0.2	3.5/2	0.45	1.75	1.0	
A. cristifera	В	23-27	6988	0.23	4.2/2.25	0.62	1.12	1.25	
A. laqueifera	T	24	6990	0.2	_	***	-	_	0.35
A. laqueifera	В	23		0.14	3.5/2	0.45-0.6	1.0	0.87	
A. tetraplochore	da T	33		0.4	5.5/3	0.6	1.25	1.5	
A. angustilimes		32	6765	0.2	4.1/2.5	0.4	1.25	1.25	
A. diversiformis		30/39		0.16	6/2.5	0.87	0.87	2.5	1.25

tibia with longer distal projection, and longer tarsus with shorter basal segment when compared to material from Thailand. In the case of *A. arcuata* Moore, 1867, the two "variants" from Thailand and moths from Borneo differ in shape of costa, longer in "no. 6770" (*A. hemithearia* Guenée, 1858?), in presence of an additional flap-like projection medially in costa and in some other minor niceties that might fall within the limits of infraspecific variation, or characterise a vicarious species.

Taking measurements is a scrupulose and timeconsuming activity. Why to do it?

It is easiest to identify butterflies and moths according to color pictures in atlases, in web, etc. It works when differences between taxa are clear-cut enough. It does not work when moths are similar one to another. And this case we must go in details.

The emerald genus *Agathia* is used here as an example. Within this genus, there are groups of externally similar species, examples of clinal variation or vicarious taxa. Study of genitalia is essential for correct identification of most species. To save time, the material must be sorted somehow, in advance.

References

Holloway, J. D. 1996. The Moths of Borneo. Part 9. – Malayan Nat. J. 49:147-326

-- & M. Sommerer 1984. Spolia Sumatrensia: three new Geometridae. - Heteroc. Sumatr. 2: 20-25

Prout, L. B. 1932. Hemitheinae. – In Seitz, A. (ed.): Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde 12: 44-142

Yazaki, K. 1996. The genus Agathia (Lepidoptera, Geometridae) of Wallacea. – Tinea 14(4): 237-253

New Geometridae from the Indopacific region

Dayong Xue & Hongxiang Han

Xue, D. & H. Han (2003): New Geometridae from the Indopacific region. – Spixiana 26/3: 202-203

Some species relationships in the genus *Metallolophia* Warren are discussed. Diagnostic characters between *Parasthena flexilinea* Warren and a potential new species from Seram and Papua New Guinea are presented.

Dr. Dayong Xue & Hongxiang Han, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China; e-mail: xuedy@panda.ioz.ac.cn

1. Heterospecifity of *Metallolophia ocellata* (Warren, 1897) and *M. devecisi* Herbulot, 1989.

M. devecisi is very similar to the Indian species M. ocellata and has been thought as conspecific. The differences of male antennae, wing markings and distribution range show that they are different species. The diagnostic characters were given to distinguish these two species: (1) The underside of these two species are similar to each other. But in devecisi, the postmedian fascia on forewing is rounded from costa to M3, then continuous to Cu2, and forms a distinct angle at its inner margin. Postmedian fascia on hindwing in M. devecisi is round, but that fascia on M. ocellata is angled. Yellow area in devecisi is fairly extended. (2) There are differences in genitalia. The apex of valva is slightly different. M. ocellata is narrower than that of M. devecisi. The basal lobe of M. devecisi is a little shorter.

- 2. The relationship between *Metallolophia variegata* Holloway, 1996 and *M. cineracea* Holloway, 1996. After comparing the materials and original descriptions of both species it is concluded that these two species might be conspecific, the wing colour differences might represent different colour forms. Three main points support this result:
- Size, wing shape, wing markings of holotypes are almost the same except slight differences in colour.
- Male genitalia of both species are almost the same except for slight differences in the width of valva and saccular process, these differences are distinctly smaller than infraspecific variation in the genitalia of M. arenaria (Leech, 1889).
- The localities of holotypes, Sarawak: Gunung Mulu for M. variegata and Brunei, Telisai for M. cineracea are very close to each other, only 50-70 kilometers apart.

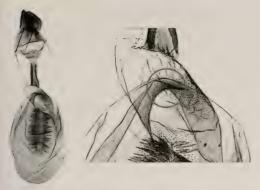
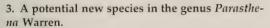


Fig. 1. P. flexilinea Warren.



Specimens from Seram and Papua New Guinea were mentioned by Holloway (1997: 184) as "a related, somewhat more strongly marked, undescribed species", and the taxonomic status of this material has not been decided in the paper of Xue & Scoble (2002). Further female genitalia evidence has been found (Figs 1-2) now for separation: The potential new species shows an additional spinose crest in the posterior part of the corpus bursae, while this structure is absent in *P. flexilinea* Warren, 1902. The signum is much wider than in *P. flexilinea*. So, the material might belong to a potential new species in *Parasthena*.



Fig. 2. Potential new species.

References

Holloway, J. D. 1996. The Moths of Borneo. Part 9. – Malayan Nat. J. 49:147-326

1997. The Moths of Borneo. Part 10. – Malayan Nat.
 J. 51: 1-242, 608 figs, 12 pls.

Xue, D. Y. & M. J. Scoble 2002. A Review of the genera associated with the tribe Asthenini (Lepidoptera: Geometridae, Larentiinae). – Bull. nat. Hist. Mus. Lond. 71(1): 77-133, 295 figs.

The work was carried out with the help of Dr. A. Hausmann of ZSM, Mr. M. Sommerer of Munich, Mr. G. Orhant of France, the Trustees and Staff of the BMNH, and many colleagues. It is also supported by the CAS Innovation Program.

The Identity of the Australian Archiearinae

Peter B. McQuillan

McQuillan, P. B. (2003): The Identity of the Australian Archiearinae. – Spixiana 26/3: 203-204

Dr. Peter B. McQuillan, School of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart; e-mail: P.B.McQuillan@utas.edu.au

The small subfamily Archiearinae is putatively basal in the Geometridae and amphipolar in distribution. The Australian members comprise 5 described and 2 undescribed diurnal species in two genera (*Acalyphes* Turner and *Dirce* Prout) restricted to the mountains of Tasmania. They have been allocated to the Archiearinae (sensu Fletcher 1953) on morphological criteria, but features such as their general hairiness, melanized cuticle, bright colours and

rapid flight may be homoplasious.

New molecular evidence (28S D2) from a crosssection of ennomine genera and including *Archicaris* Hübner, identifies *Acalyphes* and *Dirce* as a clade embedded in the Australian generalised Ennominae, and the sister group to a cluster of southern Australian genera, including *Mnesampela* Guest and *Paralaea* Guest, which have a full complement of prolegs in the larvae. *Acalyphes* larvae have extra prolegs on A3 to A5, as do their sister clade. However, extra prolegs are missing in the larvae of *Dirce*. Both *Acalyphes* and two species of *Dirce* feed on primitive endemic conifers, whereas *D. solaris* and *D. lunaris* are associated with Epacridaceae and Myrtaceae respectively. *Archiearis* is placed well outside most of the Australian ennomine genera analysed in a wider study.

On this evidence we conclude that the Australian "Archiearinae" are derived from an endemic Australian ennomine group, and that feeding on

conifers is a derived rather than ancestral trait. Australian Myrtaceae are rich in essential oils such as alpha-pinene and cineole, so later adoption of conifers as foodplants may not be extraordinary. Their relationship to phenotypically similar southern Andean archiearine taxa, such as *Archiearides* Fletcher and *Lachnocephala* Fletcher, remains to be critically analysed. Extra prolegs in geometrid larvae appears to be a highly labile character, at least in some Australian higher taxa.

Some results of taxonomic research on larentiine moths from the Australasian region

Olga Schmidt

Schmidt, O. (2003): Some results of taxonomic research on larentiine moths (Lepidoptera: Geometridae) from the Australasian region. – Spixiana **26/3**: 204

Olga Schmidt, Münchhausenstr. 21, D-81247 München; e-mail: olgaschmidt@hotmail.com

The Larentiinae are very diverse in the Australasian region. In Australia, the subfamily comprises about 280 described species in 46 genera. Larentiine moths are found in a variety of habitats from dry sclerophyll areas to rainforests. In Australia they are particularly diverse in the south-eastern tablelands and mountains, including Tasmania.

The main part of my research interest focuses on understanding phylogenetic relationships within larentiine geometrid moths at a higher taxonomic level. Current classifications of the subfamily are mostly based on taxa from the Holarctic region but a wider geographical approach is required. Taxonomic revisions of groups from other zoogeographical regions will provide the basis for creating a natural classification. In this respect taxonomic studies of genera from the Australasian region are important. In Australia, I reviewed the genera *Anachloris* Meyrick, *Chaetolopha* Warren, *Parachaetolopha* Schmidt, and *Scotocyma* Turner, as detailed below.

The Australasian genus Anachloris now includes three species. Their larvae feed on several species of Hibbertia (Dilleniaceae). Colour dimorphism was observed in later larval instars. Study of external characters and genitalia, as well as male genitalia musculature, revealed that the genus Anachloris does not belong to the tribe Hydriomenini in which it is currently placed. Six Australian species were assigned to the genus Chaetolopha, while for eight Papuan high altitude species a new genus, Parachaetolopha, was erected. A phylogenetic analysis yielded strong support for the separation of Parachaetolopha from Chaetolopha and the monophyly of Parachaetolopha is supported by ten synapomorphies. The Australasian genus Scotocyma is diverse in tropical and subtropical regions. Larvae of the type species, S. albinotata, feed on Coprosma repens (Rubiaceae). The tribal position of the genus is investigated. Several morphological characters support its placement in the tribe Xanthorhoini.

Work on the Eupitheciini of East and South Asia, with particular reference to the Eupithecia of China

Anthony C. Galsworthy

Galsworthy, A. C. (2003): Work on the Eupitheciini of East and South Asia, with particular reference to the *Eupithecia* of China. – Spixiana 26/3: 205

Sir Anthony C. Galsworthy, 11 Church Path, Merton Park, London, SW19 3HJ, U.K.; e-mail: acgalsworthy@btopenworld.com

Quite a lot of work has been done on *Eupithecia* in Asia. Professor Hiroshi Inoue has surveyed comprehensively Japan and Taiwan, and Nepal. V. Mironov and J. Viidalepp have done the same on Russia. J. Holloway has covered Borneo. But China remains a huge black hole in middle of this universe, and contains a great diversity of habitat, from boreal forest through desert to high mountain, subtropical and even tropical lowland.

When Dr Xue Dayong produced his book on the Larentiines of China, *Eupithecia* had to be omitted because the taxonomy was still too confused. While I was serving as British ambassador to China from 1997-2002, Dr Xue kindly allowed me to sort the large collection of *Eupithecia* which had been built up from 1949 onwards. By 2002 I had sorted the Chinese material and grouped it into about 160 species, but very few were identified, and it was difficult to decide which were undescribed.

The problem was that the only substantial collection of Chinese *Eupithecia* in Europe is the Höne collection in Bonn. This was worked on extensively from the early 70s to the end of the 80s by a Hungarian taxonomist, Dr Vojnits, who produced about 20 papers, describing in all 215 new taxa, most at species level, with a high proportion from China.

The papers were difficult to use for identifica-

tion purposes. There were almost no illustrations of adults. Descriptions were difficult to follow. Drawings of genitalia were sometimes sketchy, and proved to be frequently inaccurate, due probably to the inadequately stained preparations from which he was working. There were also printing errors in the papers. Worse, when Dr A. Vojnits left the museum in Hungary, the type and other material was left in an unsorted state, and was for long inaccessible. This constituted a sort of brick wall in front of further studies of Chinese Eupithecia. However following heroic efforts by Laszlo Ronkay and colleagues in Budapest, the material worked on by Dr Vojnits has at last been more or less sorted, and returned to its parent institutions last year. I have been working on it with Dr Mironov.

This has enabled rapid progress. Of Dr Vojnits' 215 names, we have discovered so far that some 90 are synonyms of previously described species. There is more type material yet to be examined. But I think we are on way to clarifying the situation, and Dr Mironov, Dr Xue Dayong and I have agreed to publish together a revision of the *Eupithecia* of China. We should be able to precede this with a paper describing 30 or more new species which we have come across during our study.

Australia's subantarctic Tropics – a contradiction?

Martin Baehr

Baehr, M. (2003): Australia's subantarctic Tropics – a contradiction? – Spixiana **26/3:** 206

Dr. Martin Baehr, Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Münchhausenstr. 21, D-81247 München, Germany; e-mail: Martin Baehr@zsm.mwn.de

The tropical rain forests of northeastern Australia harbour a multitude of carabid beetles that divide into a group of old, indigenous faunal elements with close relationships to the cool-adapted southern, circumantarctic ("Bassian") fauna, and a second group of warm-adapted species of oriental ("Torresian") origin which immigrated into Australia since about 10 Mio years ago (late Miocene). Recent survevs reveal that the majority of "oriental" carabids occur in the warm lowland rain forests, whereas the indigenous species almost exclusively range in the cooler montane rain forests above c. 700 m. Although the number of genera is almost the same, the number of species in the "Bassian" group is about three times as great. This disproportion probably is caused by plate tectonics and subsequently also by the effects of Ice Age, because the immigrating Torresian faunal elements were not able to colonize the uplands, where – during repeated periods of expansion and retreat of the cool montane rain forests during Ice Age – the Bassian faunal elements not only had survived, but also experienced a period of rapid evolution and speciation.

Hence, at least as the faunal boundary between the Bassian and Torresian subregions is concerned, the classical concept of well confined faunal subregions in Australia cannot be maintained, because the Australian tropical rain forest carabid fauna to a large extent is subantarctic. It is this old, indigenous element that mainly was responsible for the northern Australian rain forests to become a "Hot Spot" of evolution.

Phylogenetic significance of skeleton-muscular anatomy of the genitalia in Geometridae

Evgeny A. Beljaev

Beljaev, E. A. (2003): Phylogenetic significance of skeleton-muscular anatomy of the genitalia in Geometridae. – Spixiana **26/3**: 206-207

Dr. Evgeny A. Beljaev, Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Açademy of Sciences, Vladivostok, RF-690022, Russia; e-mail: beljaev@ibss.dvo.ru

Examination of the male genital musculature in Geometridae could provide important information for clarification of phylogenetic relationships at the tribe and genus group level. Genera *Petrophora*, *Scionomia* and *Ocoelophora* from Lithinini have strongly different structure of the genital skeleton, but their arrangement of phallic muscles is quite similar and shows clearly a synapomorphic state. A similar situation is between the genera *Angerona* and *Diapre-*

pesilla, which have rather different appearance and male genitalia but their genital musculature is similar. Combining characters of the genital musculature and skeleton supports the synonymy of Angeronini and Diaprepesillini well. On the other hand, the clustering of Angeronini with the Ennomos-like series of tribes is not supported by the characters of genitalic musculature. The shape of the genital segment, and the dorsal attachment of the adductor of

the valva to the tegminal area, provide possible synapomorphies of Angeronini with the *Hypomecis*-like series of tribes. Genus *Devenilia*, which is superficially similar to Baptini members, has an arrangement of male genitalia musculature that is quite different from typical Baptini and unique for the examined Ennominae. A combination of apomorphic skeletal and muscle characters supports the

erection of *Devenilia*, together with possibly related genera, to a separate tribe. Thus, involving the genitalic musculature in taxonomic and phylogenetic research results in an increase of analysed characters, and enables the discovery of apomorphies for relationships between morphologically diverse genera as well as for distinction in superficially homogeneous groups.

The species of the neotropical genus "Trocherateina" (Larentiinae)

Janusz Wojtusiak

Wojtusiak, J. (2003): The species of the neotropical genus "Trocherateina" (Larentiinae). – Spixiana 26/3: 207-208

Dr. Janusz Wojtusiak, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland; e-mail: wojt@zuk.iz.uj.edu.pl

The present studies were aimed to examine morphological and genitalic characters of all species of *Trocherateina* to estimate their relation with the genus *Erateina* Doubleday.

According to recently published Geometrid Moths of the World catalogue edited by Malcolm J. Scoble (1999), the Neotropical genus "Trocherateina" (Larentiinae) consists of eight species. However, there is no published reference available, as well as no species was designated as a type species of "Trocherateina". In the research collection of the Natural History Museum, London, the name of the genus was marked as a manuscript name proposed by Prout to separate eight distinct species from the genus Erateina Doubleday where they have been originally described. Of these eight species, four were described by Druce (buckleyi, cyris, hermaea and necysia), two by Schaus (cachara and delecta), one by Walker (specularia) and one by Felder & Rogenhofer (pohliata).

In their geographical distribution species of "*Trocherateina*" occur at lower elevations in mountains ranging from Mexico to Bolivia. One species (*delecta*) is probably endemic to Costa Rica. The only two known specimens (females) of this species were collected at the elevation of 2300 m on Mt Poas. The other three (*cachara*, *cyris* and *specularia*) are distributed from Mexico to Guatemala at the elevation of about 1000 m and the remaining four species occur from Venezuela to Bolivia with only *T. hermaea* reaching the elevation of 2300 m.

One of the most striking morphological struc-

ture discovered in males of all species, except of T. buckleyi Druce, is a peculiar scent organ situated in a concave fold made by the wing membrane near the basal part of CuA vein on the dorsal side of forewings. Only very narrow slit visible between the edge of the fold and the wing membrane marks the way inside the organ. When the walls of the fold are pushed open, very small finger like scales projecting inwards are revealed. They probably serve as a containers for storage of a male pheromone. In addition a bunch of a very long, heavily sclerotized hair like scales originating from the basal part of the vein R are hidden under the fold. They may serve as a surface for the evaporation of a male pheromone when released from beneath the fold in the presence of a female.

The wings are triangular in shape, slightly narrower in males than in females with black or dark brown background and large iridescent white, semitransparent spots covering central parts of both wings. By the contrast to black scales that are of typical shape and make ground colour of the wing, scales that cover white areas are strongly bent upwards. No areole is present on forewings.

In male genitalia valvae are elongated, trapezoidal or rounded with a pronounced, hardly sclerotized thorn-like processes located at their ventral part. In *T. pohliata* and *T. cachara* those processes are asymetrical in both, the shape and length and occur on the ventral margin of the valvae. The asymetry between the left and right valvae is also marked by differently sculptured surfaces. Uncus is beak like,

curved ventrally, and sharply ended. Vesica lacks spines and thorns.

In female genitalia bursa copulatrix with very large signum that is forming an irregular, heavily

sclerotized and twisted cuticular plate. The shape of signum and the shape of strongly sclerotized antrum is species specific.

Notes to the molecular phylogeny of the Geometridae

Evgeny A. Beljaev

Beljaev, E. A. (2003): Notes to the molecular phylogeny of the Geometridae. – Spixiana 26/3: 208

Dr. Evgeny A. Beljaev, Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok, RF-690022, Russia; e-mail: beljaev@ibss.dvo.ru

Recent pilot research of the phylogeny of geometrids, base on analysis of gene fragments sequence data (Abraham et al. 2001), has revealed discouraging disharmony of molecular phylogeny of the family, compared with that, based on morphological characters. Same disharmony is tracked for other families in Lepidoptera. Thèse results strongly actualize question on interrelationships of morphological and molecular evolution, and induce a need of functional explanation of contradictions between morphological and molecular cladograms. The morphological method of the phylogeny reconstruction allows to interpret the biological meaning of results of the investigation. The explanation is based on understanding of mechanical function, ecological or ethological significance of the morphological characters are involved into analysis. The interpretation is needed for clarification of the causes and trends of morphological transformation and separation of characters keeping the genealogical information. As to molecular phylogeny, at present, for most genes we do not know the means of transformation of gene information into physiological, morphological and ethological characters. It occludes comprehension the biological meaning of differences between results of molecular and morphological phylogenetic investigations. Both methods of phylogeny reconstruction, morphological and molecular, need to be developed parallel to each other and in close interrelation between them.

References

Abraham, D., Ryrholm, N., Wittzell, H., Holloway, J. D., Scoble, M. J. & C. Löfstedt 2001. Molecular Phylogeny of the Subfamilies in Geometridae (Geometroidea: Lepidoptera). – Mol. Phylo. Evol. 20(1): 65-77

Myriapoda aus der Zoologischen Staatssammlung München: Die Scutigeromorpha der Sammlung Verhoeff

(Chilopoda, Notostigmophora)

Markus Unsöld & Roland R. Melzer

Unsöld, M & R. R. Melzer (2003): Myriapods in the Zoologische Staatssammlung München: The Scutigeromorpha of the Verhoeff-Collection (Chilopoda, Notostigmophora). – Spixiana **26/3**: 209-216

A catalogue of Verhoeff's Scutigeromorpha in the Munich Zoological State Collection (ZSM) is given including the original taxonomy as well as that after Würmli's revisions. In addition original Verhoeff specimens are depicted and a bibliography is included.

Markus Unsöld, Roland R. Melzer, Zoologische Staatssammlung, Münchhausenstr. 21, D-81247 München, Germany; E-Mail: melzer@zi.biologie.uni-muenchen.de

Über 6000 Zähleinheiten in der Myriapodensammlung der ZSM (z. B. Fig. 1A) stammen aus dem Nachlaß von Karl Wilhelm Verhoeff (1867-1945). Verhoeff verfaßte etwa 2000 Erstbeschreibungen und 670 Publikationen über Myriapoda, daneben auch über Isopoda und Hexapoda. Derzeit gibt es keine Kataloge der Myriapoda aus der Münchner Verhoeff-Sammlung; die taxonomische Einordnung der Objekte ist vielfach noch auf dem Stand, in dem Verhoeff sie hinterlassen hat. Zukünftig werden daher in loser Folge Kataloge und Typenlisten erscheinen.

Spinnenläufer (Scutigeromorpha) sind räuberische Chilopoda mit dorsal gelegenen, unpaaren Stigmen (Notostigmophora). Zur visuellen Orientierung und zur Beutelokalisation dienen – einzigartig unter den Myriapoda – Facettenaugen, zum Fang werden "Tarsenlassos" eingesetzt (Fig.1B).

Im Bestand der ZSM finden sich 223 "lots" aus der Gruppe der Spinnenläufer, darunter 24 Alkoholpräparate und 199 Mikropräparate (Fig. 1A). Wir legen hier einen vollständigen Katalog der Scutigeromorpha vor, der sämtliche von Verhoeff ausgewiesenen Präparate und Arten unabhängig von ihrem derzeitigen Status umfaßt. Die letzten Bearbeitungen stammen von Würmli (1973a,b, 1974, 1975a,b, 1978, 1979).

Parallel dazu wurden die Objekte in einer in der ZSM zugänglichen Datenbank aufgenommen, die neben den Art- und Fundortdaten auch Digitalfotos aller Mikropräparate enthält. Darüber hinaus wird eine komplette Bibliographie der Publikationen Verhoeffs über die Scutigeromorpha sowie der späteren Bearbeitungen des Materials durch Würmli wiedergegeben.

Verhoeff beschrieb eine ganze Reihe von Scutigeromorpha-Gattungen und -Arten anhand der Gonopoden, der Kopfnähte und der Bedornung der Beine sowie des Körpers. Nach Würmli (1973a,b) haben er und nachfolgende Bearbeiter durch Verwendung variabler Merkmale eine zu große Gattungs- und Artaufspaltung betrieben. So wurden einige Arten anhand von juvenilen Tieren beschrieben, obwohl sich bestimmte Merkmale während der Entwicklung verändern (Würmli 1975b). Zudem gehören die Scutigeromorpha zu den Chilopoden mit der höchsten Variabilität, wie z.B. für *Thereuopoda longicornis* (Fabricius, 1793) und die Gattung *Scutigera* von Würmli (1977, 1979) gezeigt wurde.

Würmli (1973a, b, 1974, 1975a,b, 1977, 1978, 1979) revidierte daher anhand des Materials der ZSM und anderer großer Sammlungen einen nennenswerten Teil der von Verhoeff beschriebenen Gattungen und Arten.

Verhoeff und in seinen ersten Arbeiten auch Würmli verwendeten für die Diagnose die weiblichen Gonopoden als wesentliches Kriterium (Gonopodenindices bei Würmli 1973b). Später sprach Würmli der Färbung bzw. Körperzeichnung und der Bedornung des Körpers mehr Bedeutung zu (Würmli 1975a).

Systematik und Taxonomie der Scutigeromorpha bedürfen einer umfassenden Revision. Im vorliegenden Katalog werden daher alle von Verhoeff beschriebenen Arten aufgeführt, auch nomina nuda, sofern eindeutig bezeichnete Präparate vorliegen (petit gesetzt).

Wegen der instabilen Systematik und des vielfach unsicheren Artstatus verzichten wir auf die detaillierte Ausweisung Verhoeffscher Typen. Auf den Präparaten sind sie nur mit einem roten "x" gekennzeichnet. Ebenso wird die Festlegung von Lectotypen zurückgestellt. Sie sollte erst nach einer Revision erfolgen.

Verhoeff hat mehrfach Teile seiner Sammlung verkauft, u. a. einige Scutigeromorpha an das Naturhistorische Museum in Wien (Verhoeff 1962). Zum Vergleich wurde daher eine Inventarliste des Wiener Museums (Stagl, mündl. Mittlg.) herangezogen. Unter den Mikropräparaten sind z.T. sogar verschiedene Teile desselben Individuums auf mehrere Sammlungen verteilt, wie etwa bei *Pesvarus pachypus* Würmli, 1974 (Würmli 1974). Im Katalog wird zu jeder Art das in der ZSM vorhandene Material aufgeführt. Alkoholpräparate sind als "A", Mikropräparate als "M" gekennzeichnet. Davor wird die Anzahl der Präparate, dahinter in Klammern die Zahl der Individuen angegeben.

Die Abbildungen zeigen Original-Gonopodenpräparate einiger der von Verhoeff als eigene Arten aufgefaßten Formen. Hierbei wird jeweils die Bezeichnung Verhoeffs und der derzeit gültige Name aufgeführt. Im Fall von *Thereuonema tuberculata* (Wood, 1862) (Abb. 1F-H) und *Thereuopoda longicornis* (Fabricius, 1793) (Abb. 2G-I) werden je drei von Verhoeff als "gute" Arten bzw. Unterarten beschriebene Formen im Foto vorgestellt, mit *Micropriona attemsii*, nomen nudum und *Thereuopodina adjutrix*, nomen nudum auf den Präparaten so bezeichnete Arten, deren Beschreibung nie erschienen ist.

Allothereua Verhoeff, 1905

Allothereua antimaritima, nomen nudum

Material: 3 M

Herkunft: Australien (Melbourne)

Zu dieser Art gibt es keine Publikation. Bei allen

Präparaten fehlen die Gonopoden.

Colonionema, nomen nudum

Colonionema viridescens, nomen nudum

Material: 1 M

Herkunft: S-Afrika (Angola)

Über diese Gattung erschien keine Publikation. Es ist anzunehmen, daß ein unveröffentlichtes Manuskript existiert (hat). Der Objektträger enthält lediglich 6 Beine.

Dendrothereua Verhoeff, 1944

Dendrothereua arborum Verhoeff, 1944

Gültiger Name: Scutigera linceci (Wood, 1867)

Material: 1A, 2 M Herkunft: Costa Rica

Eremopoda, nomen nudum

Eremopoda pachypus, nomen nudum (Abb. 2B)

Nomen nudum für Pesvarus pachypus Würmli, 1974

Material: 2 M

Herkunft: Südwestaustralien

Verhoeff beschrieb diese Gattung als *Eremopoda* in einem unveröffentlichtem Manuskript, das als verschollen gilt. Das Micropräparat war bereits als *Eremopoda pachypus* gekennzeichnet. Gattung und Art wurden von Würmli (1974) als *Pesvarus pachypus* beschrieben.

Lassothereua Verhoeff, 1944

Lassothereua cujabana Verhoeff, 1944

Gültiger Name: Pselliodes guildingii (Newport, 1844)

Material: 1 A, 7 M

Herkunft: Brasilien (Matto Grosso)

Micropriona, nomen nudum

Micropriona attemsii, nomen nudum (Abb. 2A)

Material: 3 M

Herkunft: Südafrika

Verhoeff beschrieb Gattung und Art in einem unveröffentlichtem Manuskript, das als verschollen

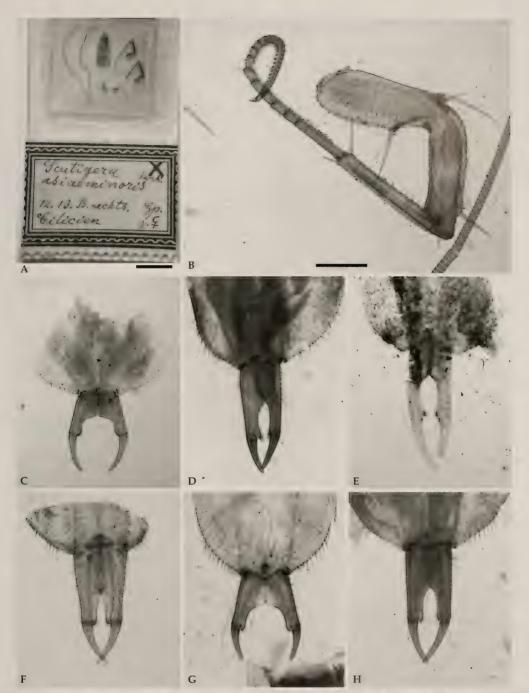


Abb. 1. Originalpräparate aus der Verhoeff-Sammlung. A. Scutigera asiaeminoris Verhoeff, 1905 Gesamtansicht. B. Thereuopedina adjutrix, nomen nudum; rechtes Laufbein Nr. 5 mit "Tarsenlasso". C-H. Gonopoden der Weibchen. C. Thereuonema arabica, nomen nudum für Thereuonema syriaca Verhoeff, 1905. D. Parascutigera noduligera pahangiensis Verhoeff, 1924. E. Pselliophora serrulata, nomen nudum für Pselliodes guildingii (Newport, 1844). F. Thereuonema mandschuria Verhoeff, 1936 [gültiger Name: Thereuonema tuberculata (Wood, 1862)]. G. Thereuonema dilatationis Verhoeff, 1936 [gültiger Name: Thereuonema tuberculata (Wood, 1862)]. H. Thereuonema hilgendorfi Verhoeff, 1905 [gültiger Name: Thereuonema tuberculata (Wood, 1862)]. Balken: A: 5 mm, B-H. 500 μm.

Parascutigera Verhoeff, 1904

Parascutigera montana Verhoeff, 1937

Material: 3 M

Typen: 3 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Locus typicus: "Malacca"

Parascutigera noduligera pahangiensis Verhoeff, 1924 (Abb. 1D)

Material: 1 A (4), 4 M

Typen: 4 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Malacca; Locus typicus: "Pahang"

Pesvarus Würmli, 1974

Pesvarus pachypus Würmli, 1974 (Abb. 2B)

Material: 2 M

Typen: 2 Holotypen

Herkunft: Locus typicus: "Südwestaustralien" Zwei weitere Micropräparate und einige komplette Tiere befinden sich nach Würmli (1974) im Natur-

historischen Museum in Wien.

Pselliodes Chamberlin, 1921

Pselliodes guildingii (Newport, 1844) (Abb. 1E)

Synonyme: bei Würmli (1978)

Material: 1 A, 9 M

Herkunft: Südamerika, Karibik

Pselliophora Verhoeff, 1904

Pselliophora serrulata, nomen nudum (Abb. 1E)

Nomen nudum für Pselliodes guildingii (Newport,

1844)

Material: 2 M Herkunft: Kuba

Scutigera Lamarck, 1801

Scutigera asiaeminoris Verhoeff, 1905 (Abb. 1A, 2E)

Gültiger Name: Scutigera coleoptrata (Linne, 1758)

Material: 1 A, 7 M

Typen: 3 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Kleinasien; Locus typicus: "Cilicien"

Scutigera coleoptrata (Linne, 1758) (Abb. 2D)

Synonyme bei Würmli (1977), eine überarbeitete Liste ist bei Pavel Stoev (National Museum of Natural History, Sofia) einsehbar (pers. Mittlg.)

Material: 10A (39), 47 M

Herkunft: S-Europa, Balkanhalbinsel, Kleinasien,

S-Amerika, S- und N-Afrika

Scutigera coleoptrata graeca Verhoeff, 1905

Gültiger Name: Scutigera coleoptrata (Linne, 1758)

Material: 1 A, 4 M Herkunft: Griechenland

Scutigera coleoptrata argentinica, nomen nudum

Material: 1 A, 5 M Herkunft: Argentinien

Scutigera linceci (Wood, 1867)

Synonyme: bei Würmli (1973b)

Material: 1 A, 2 M Herkunft: Mittelamerika

Scutigera mohamedanica Verhoeff, 1936 (Abb. 2F)

Gültiger Name: Scutigera coleoptrata (Linne, 1758)

Material: 5 M

Typen: 2 Paralectotypen, Lectotypus auf 3M (Würm-

li)

Herkunft: Palästina; Locus typicus: "See Geneza-

reth", "Palästina"

Tachythereua Verhoeff, 1905

Tachythereua hispanica (Meinert, 1886)

Synonyme: Tachythereua maroccana Verhoeff, 1905

Material: 2 M

Herkunft: Nordafrika

Tachythereua maroccana Verhoeff, 1905

Gültiger Name: Tachythereua hispanica

Material: 2 M

Typen: 2 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Nordafrika; Locus typicus: "Tanger, Ma-

rokko 1. 7. 1911"

Thereuonema Verhoeff, 1904

Thereuonema acinacifera Verhoeff, 1936

Gültiger Name: Thereuonema syriaca Verhoeff, 1905

Material: 1 A, 5 M

Typen: 5 M mit rotem Kreuz

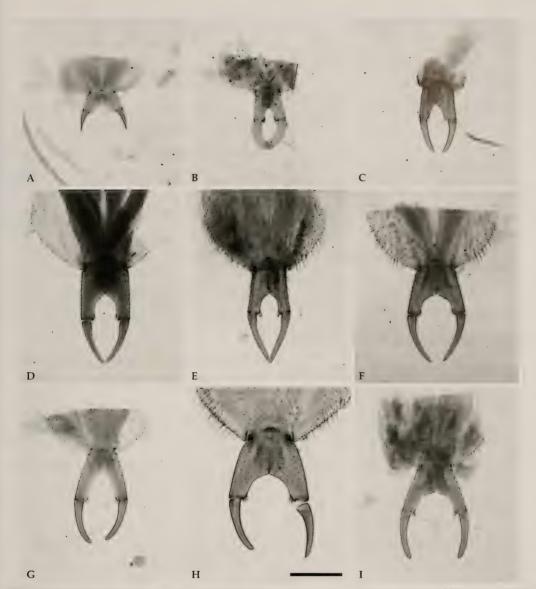


Abb. 2A-I. Originalpräparate aus der Verhoeff-Sammlung. Gonopoden der Weibchen. A. Micropriona attemsii, nomen nudum. B. Eremopoda pachypus, nomen nudum für Pesvarus pachypus Würmli, 1974. C. Thereuopodina adjutrix, nomen nudum. D. Scutigera coleoptrata (Linné, 1758). E. Scutigera asiaeminoris Verhoeff, 1905. F. Scutigera mohamedanica Verhoeff, 1936. G. Thereuopoda haasei Verhoeff, 1937 [gültiger Name: Thereuopoda longicornis (Fabricius, 1793)]. H. Thereuopoda flagellifera meggittii Verhoeff, 1937 [gültiger Name: Thereuopoda longicornis (Fabricius, 1793)]. I. Thereuopoda singaporiensis Verhoeff, 1937 [gültiger Name: Thereuopoda longicornis (Fabricius, 1793)]. Balken: 500 µm.

Herkunft: Locus typicus: "See Genezareth" (Palästina)

Thereuonema arabica, nomen nudum (Abb. 1C)

Nomen nudum für *Thereuonema syriaca* Verhoeff, 1905

Material: 1 M Herkunft: Arabien

Thereuonema dilatationis Verhoeff, 1936 (Abb. 1G)

Gültiger Name: Thereuonema tuberculata (Wood, 1862)

Material: 3 M

Typen: 3 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Locus typicus: "Mandschurei (10)"

Die Bedeutung der eingeklammerten Zahl auf dem

Fundortzettel ist unbekannt

Thereuonema hilgendorfi Verhoeff, 1905 (Abb. 1H)

Gültiger Name: Thereuonema tuberculata (Wood,

1862)

Material: 2 M

Typen: 2 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Locus typicus: "Japan (6)"

Die Bedeutung der eingeklammerten Zahl auf dem

Fundortzettel ist unbekannt

Thereuonema hilgendorfi var. koreana Verhoeff, 1936

Gültiger Name: Thereuonema tuberculata (Wood,

1862)

Material: 1 A, 4 M

Typen: 2 M mit rotem Kreuz Herkunft: Locus typicus: "Korea"

Thereuonema hilgendorfi transversovittata, nomen nudum

Nomen nudum für Thereuonema tuberculata (Wood,

1862)

Material: 1 M Herkunft: Peking

Thereuonema mandschuria Verhoeff, 1936 (Abb. 1F)

Gültiger Name: Thereuonema tuberculata (Wood,

1862)

Material: 1 A, 3 M

Typen: 3 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Locus typicus: "Mandschurei"

Thereuonema syriaca Verhoeff, 1905 (Abb. 1C)

Synonyme: bei Würmli (1975b)

Material: 1 A (3), 11 M

Herkunft: Arabien, Palästina.

Thereuonema syriaca almana, nomen nudum

Nomen nudum für Thereuonema syriaca Verhoeff,

1905

Material: 5 M

Typen: 5 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Syrien (Hatay, Gaziayntep)

Thereuonema tuberculata (Wood, 1862) (Abb. 1F-H)

Synonyme: bei Würmli (1975b)

Material: 3 A. 15 M

Herkunft: Korea, Japan, China.

Thereuonema tuberculata spinigera Verhoeff, 1943

Gültiger Name: Thereuonema tuberculata (Wood, 1862)

Material: 1 A, 2 M

Typen: 2 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Korea.

Thereuopoda Verhoeff, 1905

Thereuopoda cerberina Verhoeff, 1943

Gültiger Name: Thereuopoda longicornis (Fabricius,

1793)

Material: 1 A, 6 M

Herkunft: Japan (Syuho-Höhle)

Thereuopoda clunifera (Wood, 1862)

Synonyme: bei Würmli (1979)

Material: 4 M

Typen: 3 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Locus typicus: "Japan (5)"

Die Bedeutung der eingeklammerten Zahl auf dem Fundortzettel ist unbekannt

Thereuopoda decipiens cavernicola Verhoeff, 1937

Gültiger Name: Thereuopoda longicornis (Fabricius,

1793)

Material: 7 M

Typen: 7 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Locus typicus: "Malacca, Limestone Cave",

"Singapur"

Thereuopoda ferox Verhoeff, 1936

Gültiger Name: Thereuopoda clunifera (Wood, 1862)

Material: 6 M

Typen: 6 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Locus typicus: "Japan (28)"

Die Bedeutung der eingeklammerten Zahl auf dem

Fundortzettel ist unbekannt

Thereuopoda flagellifera meggittii Verhoeff, 1937

(Abb. 2H)

Gültiger Name: Thereuopoda longicornis (Fabricius,

1793)

Material: 4 M

Typen: 4 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Burma; Locus typicus: "Rangoon"

Thereuopoda flagellifera rangoonensis Verhoeff, 1939

Gültiger Name: Thereuopoda longicornis (Fabricius,

1793)

Material: 1 A, 7 M

Herkunft: Burma (Rangoon)

Thereuopoda haasei Verhoeff, 1937 (Abb. 2G)

Gültiger Name: Thereuopoda longicornis (Fabricius, 1793)

Material: 4 M

Typen: 4 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Malaysia; Locus typicus: "Malacca"

Thereuopoda jamashinai Verhoeff, 1939

Gültiger Name: Thereuopoda clunifera (Wood, 1862)

Material: 1 A, 11 M

Herkunft: Japan (Riu-Kiu-Inseln)

Thereuopoda longicornis (Fabricius, 1793) (Abb.

2G-I)

Synonyme: bei Würmli (1979)

Material: 2 A, 48 M

Herkunft: SO-Asien, Japan

Thereuopoda nivicomes Verhoeff, 1942

Gültiger Name: Thereuopoda longicornis (Fabricius,

1793)

Material: 8 M

Herkunft: China (Hzifan-Bergland)

Thereuopoda singaporiensis Verhoeff, 1937 (Abb. 2I)

Gültiger Name: Thereuopoda longicornis (Fabricius,

1793)

Material: 4 M

Typen: 4 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Locus typicus: "Singapur"

Thereuopoda tweedii Verhoeff, 1937

Gültiger Name: Thereuopoda longicornis (Fabricius,

1793)

Material: 4 M

Typen: 4 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Malaysia; Locus typicus: "Malacca"

Thereuopoda viridescens Verhoeff, 1937

Gültiger Name: Thereuopoda longicornis (Fabricius,

1793)

Material: 4 M

Typen: 4 M mit rotem Kreuz (Lectotyp)

Herkunft: Malaysia; Locus typicus: "Malacca"

Thereuopodina Verhoeff, 1905

Thereuopodina adjutrix, nomen nudum (Abb. 1B, 2C)

Material: 2 M

Typen: 2 M mit rotem Kreuz

Herkunft: Indien (Madras)

Es existiert keine gültige Beschreibung.

Dank

Für technische Assistenz und Mitbetreuung der Datenbank danken wir Stefan Friedrich (München) sehr herzlich. Verena Stagl vom Naturhistorischen Museum in Wien sei für die Überlassung einer Inventarliste, Pavel Stoev vom Naturhistorischen Museum in Sofia für die Übersendung seiner Verzeichnisse von Synonymen gedankt.

Literatur

Die angegebenen Publikationen beinhalten die gesamten Scutigeromorpha-Veröffentlichungen Verhoeffs sowie die Arbeiten Würmlis, die sich auf Präparate der ZSM beziehen. Von Verhoeff existieren darüber hinaus noch unveröffentlichte Manuskripte, die nicht oder nicht mehr zugänglich sind.

Mauermayer, G. 1962. Verzeichnis der Veröffentlichungen von Karl W. Verhoeff, pp. 18-50. In: Zaunick R (ed.): Karl Wilhelm Verhoeff 1867-1945. Selbstdarstellung eines deutschen Zoologen mit einem Verzeichnis seiner Veröffentlichungen von Gisela Mauermayer. - Lebensdarstellungen deutscher Naturforscher Nr. 9. Dt. Akad. Naturf. Leopoldina, Johann Ambrosius Barth Verlag, Leipzig

Verhoeff, K. W. 1902-1925. Gliederfüssler: Arthropoda. Klasse Chilopoda. I. Unterklasse. Notostigmophora Verhoeff 1901. In: Dr. H. G. Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen des Tier-Reichs in Wort und Bild. Fünfter Band II. Abteilung. 1.-12. Heft bearbeitet von Dr. K. W. Verhoeff in Pasing. 63.-101. Lieferung 1902-1925. – Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft: 725 pp.

1904a. Mittheilungen über die Gliedmassen der Gattung Scutigera (Chilopoda). - Sitz. Ber. Ges. na-

turf. Berlin 20: 199-236

1904b. Ueber Gattungen der Spinnenasseln. – Sitz. Ber. Ges. naturf. Berlin 10: 245-285

- 1905a. Zur Morphologie, Systematik und Hemianamorphose der Scutigeriden. - Sitz. Ber. Ges. naturf. Berlin 2: 9-60
- -- 1905b. Über Scutigeriden. 5. Aufsatz. Zool. Anz. 19: 73-119
- 1905c. Über Scutigeriden. 6. Aufsatz. Variabilität und Thereuonema-Arten. Tarsen mit sprungweiser Änderung. - Zool. Anz. 29: 353-371
- 1924. Results of Dr. E. Mjöberg's Swedish Scientific Expeditions to Australia 1910-1913. 39. Chilopoda. - Ark. Zool. 17: 1-41
- -- 1936a. Kritische Untersuchung asiatischer Scutigeriden. - Zool. Anz. 115: 1-18
- 1936b. Myriapoden aus Marokko. Zool. Anz. 116: 241-248
- -- 1937a. Chilopoden aus innerasiatischen Hochgebirgen. - Zool. Anz. 137: 35-52
- 1937b. Chilopoden aus Malacca, nach den Objecten des Raffles Museum in Singapore. - Bull. Raffles Mus. Singapore, Straits Settlements 13: 245-270

- 1937c. Zur Biologie der Scutigera coleoptrata und über die jüngeren Larvenstadien. – Zeitschr. wiss. Zool. 150: 262-282
- 1938. Aus dem Leben der Spinnenasseln (Scutigeriden). Forsch. Fortschritt Berlin 1939: 63-71
- 1939. Eine Höhlen-Scutigeride der Riu-Kiu-Insel Okinawa. – Sonderdr. Mitt. Höhlen- u. Karstforsch. 1942/43: 125-132
- 1942/43. Eine cavernicole Scutigeride aus Japan.
 Sonderdr. Z. Karst- u. Höhlenkde 1942/43: 125-132
- 1944. Eine neue Scutigeriden-Gattung aus Brasilien. Zool. Anz. 144: 195-20
- 1962. Selbstdarstellung, pp. 12-16, in: Zaunick R (ed.) Karl Wilhelm Verhoeff 1867-1945 Selbstdarstellung eines deutschen Zoologen mit einem Verzeichnis seiner Veröffentlichungen von Gisela Mauermayer; Lebensdarstellungen deutscher Naturforscher Nr. 9. Dt. Akad. Naturf. Leopoldina, Johann Ambrosius Barth Verlag, Leipzig

Würmli, M. 1973a. Zur Systematik der Scutigeriden Europas und Kleinasiens (Chilopoda: Scutigeromorpha). Vorarbeiten zu einer Monographie der Scutigeromorpha, 1. – Ann. naturhist. Mus. Wien 77: 399-408

- 1973b. Die Scutigeromorpha (Chilopoda) von Costa Rica. Über *Dendrothereua arborum* Verhoeff, 1944.
 Stud. Neotrop. Faun. 8: 75-80
- 1974. Pesvarus pachypus n. gen. n. sp., eine neue Scutigeride (Chilopoda, Scutigeromorpha, Scutigeridae) aus Australien. – Zool. Anz. 192: 114-120
- 1975a. Scutigeromorpha von Madagaskar. Die Identität von Lassophora madagascariensis Verhoeff, 1905 (Chilopoda). – Boll. Soc. ent. ital. 107: 70-74
- 1975b. Revision der Hundertfüssler-Gattung *Thereuonema* (Chilopoda: Scutigeromorpha). Entomol. Germ. 2: 189-196
- 1977. Zur Systematik der Gattung Scutigera (Chilopoda: Scutigeridae).
 Abh. Verh. naturwiss. Ver. Hamburg (NF) 20: 123-131
- 1978. Synopsis der neotropischen Pselliodidae (Chilopoda: Scutigeromorpha). – Stud. neotrop. Fauna Environ. 13: 135-142
- 1979. Taxonomic problems in the genus *Thereuopoda* (Chilopoda: Scutigeromorpha: Scudigeridae): the role of postmaturational moultings. In: Camatini, M. (ed.): Myriapod biology. Academic Press, London, New York: 1-456

Die Milben in der Zoologischen Staatssammlung München. Teil 4. Gattung: Saprolaelaps Leitner, 1946

(Acari: Gamasida: Halolaelapidae)

Czeslaw Błaszak, Rainer Ehrnsberger & Maciej Skoracki

Błaszak, C., R. Ehrnsberger, R. & M. Skoracki (2003): The mites in Zoologische Staatssammlung München. Part 4. Genus *Saprolaelaps* Leitner, 1946 (Acari: Gamasida: Halolaelapidae). – Spixiana **26/3**: 217-220

In the fourth part of the revision of the mites stored in Zoologische Staatssammlung München, the genus *Saprolaelaps* Leitner is treated. The species are determined, listed, and a short diagnosis is given. Three Holotypes, one paratype and seven species from the authors' collection are added. The condition of the slides is described.

Czeslaw Błaszak, Lehrstuhl für Tiermorphologie A. Mickiewicz Universität, 61-485 Poznań, 28 Czerwca 1956 r. 198, Polen; e-mail: blaszak@main.amu.edu.pl

Rainer Ehrnsberger, Hochschule Vechta, Institut für Naturschutz und Umweltbildung, D-49377 Vechta, Driverstr. 22, Germany; e-mail: rainer.ehrnsberger@uni-vechta.de

Maciej Skoracki, Lehrstuhl für Tiermorphologie A. Mickiewicz Universität, 61-485 Poznań, 28 Czerwca 1956 r. 198, Polen; e-mail: skoracki@amu.edu.pl

Allgemeine Charakteristik und systematische Stellung

Die Gattung Saprolaelaps gehört zur Familie Halolaelapidae in der Ordnung Gamasida, Unterordnung Gamasina, Kohorte Dermanyssina. Alle Arten dieser Familie sind Räuber und leben in zwei besonderen Biotopen. Die Milben der Gattung Halolaelaps kommen im Strandanwurf an der Meeresküste vor und auch in Komposterde und im Dung. Die Arten der Gattung Saprolaelaps leben vor allem im Kot verschiedener Tiere, aber auch in Komposterde und Abfällen. Als Nahrung dienen vor allem Nematoden.

Bei der Beschreibung wird auch der aktuelle Zustand der einzelnen Exemplare angegeben. Wir unterscheiden vier Klassen: A: Zustand sehr gut, B: gut, U: Exemplar beschädigt, D: zerstört (kann nicht mehr restauriert werden).

Gattung Saprolaelaps Leitner, 1946

Diagnose. Tibia I bei Adulten und Deutonymphen mit 3 Ventralborsten. Tibia und Genu I mit zwei antero-lateralen Borsten. Tibia I hat immer weniger als 6 Dorsalborsten. Genu IV mit 5 Dorsalborsten. Apotel 3-teilig.

Genu III mit 8 Borsten, Coxa II anterior mit Sporn. Tectum mit langer lanzettförmiger Mittelspitze, die mit feinen Dörnchen besetzt ist. Dorsalschild ist geteilt in Podo- und Opisthonotalschild. ♂ mit Holoventralschild.

Saprolaelaps areolatus Leitner, 1946

Diagnose. Podonotal- und Opisthonotalschild jeweils mit 14 Paar Borsten und einer irregulären Netzstruktur. Borsten i1 und z1 außerhalb des Podonotalschildes. Opisthosoma trägt keine gestreifte Rückenhaut.

Verbreitung und Ökologie: Bis jetzt bekannt nur aus faulenden Gemüseabfällen und Meerschweinchenkot mit Obstabfällen (Österreich und Deutschland).

Präparate aus der Leitner-Sammlung

1. [W62/22, Saprolaelaps areolatus, spec. nov., ♀, Type, A 217, Admont, Kompost, det. E. Leitner]; (B), ♀, Typus, det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Präparate aus der Ehrnsberger/Błaszak-Sammlung

2. [Wallenhorst-Hollage, Niedersachsen, Meerschweinchenkot mit Obstfällen (40), 19, Nr. 5801, leg. R. Ehrnsberger]; (A/B), det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Saprolaelaps bacchusi Hyatt, 1956

Diagnose. Opisthonotalschild mit 13 Paar Borsten, Podonotalschild mit 14 Paar Borsten. Borsten i1 und z1 außerhalb des Podonotalschildes. Beide Dorsalschilde mit einer unregelmäßigen Struktur bedeckt. Interscutalmembran bedeckt mit dünnen Linien. Opisthosoma trägt auf der Ventralseite keine gestreifte Rückenhaut.

Ökologie und Verbreitung: Komposterde und Misthaufen, bis jetzt nur aus England und Deutschland bekannt.

Präparate aus der Leitner-Sammlung

1. [W62/20 Nr. 7, *Saprolaelaps*, A 77/0-3, Admont, det. E. Leitner]; (B), ♀, det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Präparate aus der Ehrnsberger/Błaszak-Sammlung

[Misthaufen mit Meerschweinchenkot und Obstresten, Wallenhorst Hollage, Landkreis Osnabrück, Deutschland, 1♀, Nr. 2375/6 20.01.1994, leg. R. Ehrnsberger]; (A), det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Saprolaelaps claudiae Błaszak & Ehrnsberger, 2000

Diagnose. Podonotalschild mit 14 Paar Borsten, Opisthonotalschild mit 13 Paar Borsten. Beide Schilde mit deutlichen Grübchen bedeckt. Borsten i1 und z1 außerhalb des Podonotalschild. Im seitlichen Bereich der Ventralseite des Opisthosoma liegt die gestreifte Rückenhaut, bedeckt mit kleinen Grübchen.

Verbreitung und Ökologie: Komposthaufen und faule Kartoffeln (Deutschland).

Präparate aus der Willmann-Sammlung

- 1. [W62/17 Nr. 1, Saprolaelaps punctulatus Leitner, Faule Kartoffeln, Bremen, 2.11.47, det. C. Willmann]; (A), ♀, det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- 2. [W62/17 Nr. 2, Saprolaelaps punctulatus Leitner, Faule Kartoffeln, Bremen, 2.11.47, det. C. Willmann]; (A), ♀, det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Präparate aus der Ehrnsberger/Błaszak-Sammlung

- 3. [Komposthaufen, Lingen, Niedersachsen, Deutschland, 26.6.1995, 1♀ Paratypus, Nr. 4297/4, leg. C. Niemann]; (A). det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- 4. [Misthaufen, (6) Lastrup bei Cloppenburg, Niedersachsen, Deutschland, 19, Nr. 3325, 11.2.1993, leg. R. Ehrnsberger]; (A/B). det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- [Misthaufen, (6) Lastrup bei Cloppenburg, Niedersachsen, Deutschland, 1♀, Nr. 3345, 11.2.1993, leg. R. Ehrnsberger]; (A), det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Saprolaelaps curvisetosus Leitner, 1946

Diagnose. Podonotalschild mit 13 Paar Borsten, Opisthonotalschild mit 8 Paar Borsten. Borsten i1, z1 außerhalb des Podonotalschildes. Beide Dorsalschilde mit einer Netzstruktur bedeckt. Alle Borsten charakteristisch leicht gekrümmt. Keine gestreifte Rückenhaut auf Ventralseite des Opisthosoma.

Verbreitung und Ökologie: Dünger, Misthaufen mit Meerschweinchenkot und Obstreste.

Präparate aus der Leitner-Sammlung

- [W62/15 Nr. 1, Saprolaelaps curvisetosus, spec. nov., ^Q, Type, A 292, Admont, Dünger, det. E. Leitner]; (B/C), ^Q, det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- [W62/15 Nr. 2, Saprolaelaps curvisetosus, spec. nov., ^Q, Type, A 292, Admont, Dünger, det. E. Leitner; Parhalolaelaps subtilis, ^Q, Nph., A 292, Admont, Dünger, det. E. Leitner]; (B/C), ^Q, Typus nach Leitner mit Variabilität, det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- 3. [W62/23, Saprolaelaps areolatus, spec. nov., A 292, Admont, Dünger, det. E. Leitner]; (B), 2♀, det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- [W62/24, Saprolaelaps curvisetosus, spec. nov., ♀, A 292, Admont, Dünger, det. E. Leitner]; (C), 2♀, det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Präparate aus der Ehrnsberger/Błaszak-Sammlung

5. [Gänsemist, Seulingen bei Duderstadt, Niedersachsen, Deutschland, 14.2.1994, 1♀, Nr. 3355/1, leg. A. Stollberg]; (A), det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Saprolaelaps goetzi Błaszak & Ehrnsberger, 2002

Diagnose. Opisthonotal- und Podonotalschild mit je14 Paar Borsten. Beide Dorsalschilde mit deutlichen Grübchen bedeckt. Borsten i1 und z1 außerhalb des Podonotalschildes. Im hinteren Bereich der Ventralseite des Opisthosoma befindet sich die breit gestreifte Rückenhaut, die mit kleinen Grübchen bedeckt ist.

Verbreitung und Ökologie: Komposthaufen und faulende Erde (Deutschland).

Präparate aus der Kneissl-Sammlung

- [K113, Gamasellus iphidiformis, ♀, faulende Erde, Oberalting, 3.7.1912, leg. det. Kneissl]; (B), ♀, det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- [K114, Gamasellus iphidiformis, ♀, faulende Erde, Oberalting, leg. Kneissl, det. Kneissl, 3.7.1912]; (A/B), ♀, det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Präparate aus der Ehrnsberger/Błaszak-Sammlung

3. [Komposthaufen (93), Lingen, Niedersachsen, Deutschland, 26.6.1995, 1♀, Holotypus, Nr. 4298/3, leg. C. Niemann]; (A). det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Saprolaelaps hirschmanni Błaszak & Ehrnsberger, 2002

Diagnose. Opisthonotalschild mit 14 Paar Borsten, Podonotalschild mit 16 Paar Borsten. Borsten i1 und z1 außerhalb des Schildes. Beide Dorsalschilde und Interscutalmembran bedeckt mit deutlichen Grübchen. Im hinteren Bereich der Ventralseite des Opisthosoma liegt die gestreifte Rückenhaut, bedeckt mit kleinen Grübchen.

Verbreitung und Ökologie: Komposthaufen und Meerschweinchenkot in Deutschland.

Präparate aus der Ehrnsberger/Błaszak-Sammlung

- [Misthaufen mit Meerschweinchenkot und Obstresten, Wallenhorst-Hollage, Landkreis Osnabrück, Deutschland, 20.01.1994, 19 Holotypus, Nr. 5197, leg. R. Ehrnsberger]; (A/B), det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- [Komposthaufen (93), Lingen, Niedersachsen, 26.6.1995, 1♀, Nr. 4298/7, leg. C. Niemann]; (A/B), det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Saprolaelaps hyatti Błaszak & Ehrnsberger, 2002

Diagnose. Opisthonotalschild mit 14 Paar Borsten, Podonotalschild mit 15 Paar. Borsten i1 und z1 außerhalb des Schildes. Beide Dorsalschilde und auch Interscutalmembran bedeckt mit deutlichen Grübchen. Im seitlichen Bereich der Ventralseite des Opisthosoma befindet sich die eng gestreifte Rückenhaut, bedeckt mit kleinen Grübchen.

Verbreitung und Ökologie: Misthaufen und Kompost in Deutschland.

Präparate aus der Ehrnsberger/Błaszak-Sammlung

1. [Misthaufen (6), Lastrup bei Cloppenburg, Niedersachsen, 1\, Holotypus, Nr. 3310, 11.2.1993, leg. R. Ehrnsberger]; (A), det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Saprolaelaps punctulatus Leitner, 1946

Diagnose. Opisthonotalschild mit 13 Paar Borsten, Podonotalschild mit 15 Paar Borsten. Borsten i1 und z1 auf Podonotalschild. Beide Dorsalschilde bedeckt mit deutlichen Grübchen. Auf der Ventralseite des Opisthosoma befindet sich die gestreifte Rückenhaut, die mit kleinen Grübchen bedeckt ist, ebenso teilweise der Analschild.

Verbreitung und Ökologie: Kompost und Düngermist (Österreich, England).

Präparate aus der Leitner-Sammlung

1. [W62/16, Saprolaelaps punctulatus, spec_hov., ♀, Type, X 375, Gmünden, Düngermist, det. E. Leitner]; (B), ♀, det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Saprolaelaps somermaai Karg, 1965

Diagnose. Opisthonotalschild mit 13 Paar Borsten, Podonotalschild mit 14 Paar Borsten. Borsten i1 und z1 außerhalb des Schildes. Beide Dorsalschilde mit irregulärer Netzstruktur bedeckt. Im seitlichen Bereich der Ventralseite des Opisthosoma liegt die eng gestreifte Rückenhaut.

Verbreitung und Ökologie: Misthaufen und Kompost (Deutschland).

Präparate aus der Leitner-Sammlung

 [W62/20 Nr. 6, Saprolaelaps, A 77/0-3, Admont, det. E. Leitner]; (C), ♀, Variabilität, det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Präparate aus der Ehrnsberger/Błaszak-Sammlung

1. [Meerschweinchenkot mit Obstresten, Wallenhorst-Hollage, Landkreis Osnabrück, Deutschland, 06.12.1993, 19, Nr. 3348/1, leg. R. Ehrnsberger]; (A/B), det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Saprolaelaps sp.

Präparate aus der Willmann-Sammlung

1. [W62/18, Saprolaelaps, δ, Kompost, Garten, 15.5.48, det. C. Willmann]; (A/B), δ, det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Präparate aus der Leitner-Sammlung

- [W62/19, Saprolaelaps, A 77/0-3, Admont, det. E. Leitner]; (B), Deutonymphe, det. C. Błaszak 2002
- 3. [W62/20 Nr. 1, Saprolaelaps, A 77/0-3, Admont, det. E. Leitner]; Saprolaelaps sp. (A/B), &, det. C. Błaszak 2002.

- 4. [W62/20 Nr. 2, Saprolaelaps, A 77/0-3, Admont, det. E. Leitner]; Saprolaelaps sp. (B), ^Q, det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- 5. [W62/20 Nr. 3, Saprolaelaps, A 77/0-3, Admont, det. E. Leitner]; Saprolaelaps sp. (C/D), Deutonymphe/ 3, det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- 6. [W62/20 Nr. 4, Saprolaelaps, A 77/0-3, Admont, det. E. Leitner]; Saprolaelaps sp. (A), Deutonymphe, det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- 7. [W62/20 Nr. 5, Saprolaelaps, A 77/0-3, Admont, det. E. Leitner]; Saprolaelaps sp. (A), Deutonymphe, det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Präparate aus der Vitzthum-Sammlung

- [V875, Gamasellus aeronauta Vitzthum, 1918, 2-Ny., Paratypoide, 6.5.1919, Weimar/Deutschl., Anthomyiiden, leg. Vitzthum, det. Vitzthum, 9.5.1919]; (A/B), 2 Deutonymphen, det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- 9. [V876, Gamasellus aeronauta Vitzthum, 1918, 2-Ny., Typus, 6.5.1919, Weimar/Deutschl., Anthomyiiden, leg. Vitzthum, det. Vitzthum, 14.5. 1919]; (A), Deutonymphe, det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- [V182, Gamasellus vulgaris Vitzth., 1918, 2Ny., Syntypen, 14.10.1913]; (A/B), Deutonymphen, det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- 11. [V186, Gamasellus vulgaris Vitzth. 1918, 2Ny., Syntypen, 8.6.1918]; (A/B), 3 Deutonymphen, det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Präparate aus der Kneissl-Sammlung

- 12. [K130, *Gamasellus iphidiformis*, Ny.? faulende Erde, Oberalting, leg. Kneissl, det. Kneissl, 3.7. 1912]; (A/B), Deutonymphe, det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- 13. [K131, *Gamasellus iphidiformis*, ♀, faulende Erde, Oberalting, leg. Kneissl, det. Kneissl, 3.7.1912]; (A/B), ♀, det. C. Błaszak 2002.
- 14. [K115, Gamasellus iphidiformis, &, faulende Erde, Oberalting, leg. Kneissl, det. Kneissl, 28.7.1912]; (C/D), &, det. C. Błaszak 2002.

Danksagung

Diese Arbeit wurde freundlicherweise durch ein DAAD-Stipendium an C. Błaszak unterstützt.

Literatur

Berlese, A. & Trouessart, E. 1889. Diagnoses d'Acariens nouveaux ou peu connus. – Bull. Bibl. Scient. Ouest 2(2): 121-143

- Błaszak, C. & R. Ehrnsberger 2000a. Eine neue Raubmilbe Saprolaelaps claudiae sp. nov. aus der Gattung Saprolaelaps Leitner, 1946 (Acari: Gamasida: Halolaelapidae). Genus 11(4): 613-618
- & 2000b. Saprolaelaps reticulatus nov. sp., eine neue Milbenart der Gattung Saprolaelaps Leitner, 1946 (Acari: Gamasida: Halolaelapidae). – Osnabrücker Naturwiss. Mitt. 26: 135-138
- -- & -- 2002. Beiträge zur Kenntnis von Saprolaelaps
 Leitner, 1946 in Europa (Acari: Gamasida: Halolaelapidae) Osnabrücker Naturwiss. Mitt. 28: 159-197
- Bregetova, N. G. 1977. The genus *Halolaelaps* Berlese et Trouessart, 1889. In: Ghilarov M. S. & Bregetova N. G. (Ed.): Handbook for the identification of soil inhabiting mites (Mesostigmata) – Leningrad. Zool. Ins. Akad. Sci. USSR (in Russisch)
- Evans, G. O. 1963. Observations on the chaetotaxy of the legs in the free-living Gamasina. Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (zool.) 10: 275-303
- -- & W. M. Till 1979. Mesostigmatic mites of Britain and Ireland (Chelicerata: Acari-Parasitiformes). An Introduction to their external morphology and classification. - Trans. zool. Soc. Lond. 35: 139-270
- Götz, H. 1952. Düngerbewohnende parasitiforme Milben und die Gattung *Macrocheles* Latreille, 1829 Diss. Univ. Erlangen, unveröffentlicht
- Hirschmann, W. 1966. Gangsystematik der Parasitiformes; Die Gattung *Halolaelaps* Berlese et Trouessart, 1889 nov. comb. - Acarologie, Folge **9**(14): 21-24
- 1968. Rückenflächenbestimmungstabellen von 25 Halolaelaps-Arten (\(\Pi \), Larven, Protonymphen) Teilgang: Larvae-Protonymphe. – Acarologie, Folge 11(33): 4-7
- -- & Götz, H. 1968. Neue Halolaelaps-Arten. Acarologie, Folge 11(34): 7-10
- Hyatt, K. H. 1956. British Mites of the Genera *Halolaelaps*Berlese and Trouessart and *Saprolaelaps* Leitner
 (Gamasina-Neoparasitiodae). Entomologist's Gazette 7: 7-26
- Karg, W. 1965. Larvalsystematische und phylogenetische Untersuchung sowie Revision des Systems der Gamasina Leach, 1915 (Acarina, Parasitiformes). Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 41(2): 1-164
- 1971. Acari (Acarina), Milben. Unterordnung Anactinochaeta (Parasitiformes). Die freilebende Gamasina (Gamasides), Raubmilben. Tierwelt Dtsch.
 59: 475 pp.
- 1993. Acari (Acarina), Milben Parasitiformes (Anactinochaeta) Cohors Gamasina Leach Raubmilben. Tierwelt Dtsch. 59: 1-523
- Leitner, E. 1946, Zur Kenntnis der Milbenfauna auf Düngerstätten. – Zbl. Gesamt. Geb. Entom. Lienz 1(3): 75-95; (5-6): 129-156
- Vitzthum, H. 1920. Akarologische Beobachtungen 2 Reihe. Arch. Naturges. 84: 9-16
- 1931. Zwei neue deutsche Milben. Zool. Anz. 96(7/8): 187-192

Contribution to the Oribatid Mite Fauna of Georgia. 2. Carabodes and Lamellocepheus

(Acari, Oribatida)

Gerd Weigmann & Maka Murvanidze

Weigmann, G. & M. Murvanidze (2003): Contribution to the Oribatid Mite Fauna of Georgia. 2. *Carabodes* and *Lamellocepheus* (Acari, Oribatida). – Spixiana 26/3: 221-226

The new species *Carabodes procerus*, spec. nov. from Georgian subtropical region Adjara is described and is compared with the related species *C. femoralis* Nicolet and *C. rugosior* Berlese. The variability of length of genital setae and shape of sensillus of *C. procerus*, spec. nov. and German and Georgian specimens of *C. femoralis* and *C. rugosior* is discussed. *Lamellocepheus personatus* Berlese, 1910, is redescribed with new records from Georgia. It is senior synonym to *L. ambitus* Kuliev, 1966 (syn. nov.), reported for Azerbaidzhan and Georgia.

Prof. Dr. Gerd Weigmann, Institute of Biology, Lab. Soil Zoology and Ecology, Free University Berlin, Grunewaldstr. 34, D-12165 Berlin

Maka Murvanidze, Institute of Zoology of Georgian Academy of Sciences, Chavchavadze av. 31, 380079 Tiblisi, Georgia

Introduction

Within an ecological research program in Georgia some new and rare species have been found. This contribution deals with *Carabodes C. L. Koch*, 1835 (Carabodidae C. L. Koch, 1837) and with *Lamello-cepheus* Balogh, 1961 (Charassobatidae Grandjean, 1958).

In the subtropical region Adjara in West Georgia the new species *Carabodes procerus*, spec. nov. was found in Kintrishi reserve, which is situated between the Black See and the high mounts Adjara-Imereti Sisters. The new species belongs to the *femoralis*-group of *Carabodes*. The occurrence of the related species *C. femoralis* Nicolet, 1855 and *C. rugosior* Berlese, 1916 in the same area and further samples from the same region gives the possibility to study the variability of length of genital setae and shape of sensillus between German and Georgian specimens.

Within the researches some specimens of *Lamel-locepheus personatus* Berlese, 1910, have been found in East and West Georgia, a rare species. A modern

redescription of the species is required and its systematic position is to be discussed.

Location of types

Types are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of Georgian Academy of Sciences in Tbilisi (ZI-GAST) and in the collection of the coauthor (GW).

Carabodes procerus, spec. nov. Fig. 1

Diagnosis. Body shape slim-oval. Posterior part of prodorsum without neckhole and not depressed, but with transversal ridge. Interlamellar setae small, thin and smooth. Sensillus directed to the side, distally \pm splitted into fingers or not. Notogaster with 10 pairs of short setae. Sculpture of notogaster with roundish nodules and irregular ridges (folds).

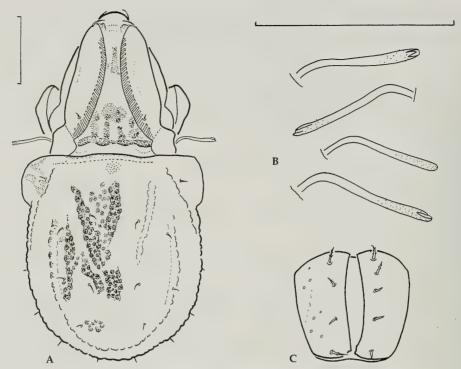


Fig. 1. Carabodes procerus, spec. nov. A. Dorsal aspect. B. Sensilli. C. Genital plates. Bars indicate 100 µm.

Types. Holotype: ♀, Georgian subtropical region, Adjara, Kintrishi Reserve, H: 884 m, 41°43'27" E, 42°03'46" N, 29.8.2001 (ZIGAST). – Paratypes: 7, same data (3 in ZIGAST, 4 in GW); 2, v. Khino, 1000 m, same date (ZIGAST).

Description

General characters. Length of body – 450-550 μm. Width – 225-300 μm (relation length: width = 1:0,50-1:0,55). Color – dark brown, almost black. Cuticle covered with granulated cerotegument.

Prodorsum with nodules and irregular ridges. Rostral and lamellar setae are smooth and thin. Interlamellar setae short, thin, smooth. Sensillus directed to the side, shape of the slightly thickened head varies from rounded to splitted into fingers, distally with very fine granulation. Posterior part of prodorsum with transversal "wave"-shaped chitin ridge, without neckhole.

Notogaster. 10 pairs of small notogastral setae, *c*-seta at the shoulder. Sculpture of notogaster with roundish nodules and with coarse irregular longitudinal ridges (folds) (Fig. 1A).

Ventral region shows no pecularities. Coxisternal chaetotaxy: 3-1-3-3. Anogenital chaetotaxy: 4g, 1ag, 2an, 3ad (exeptionally 5g). The genital setae are less than $10 \, \mu m$ long, with fine setulae (Fig. 1C). All tarsi with one claw.

Derivatio nominis. Procerus means "slim" in latin.

Localities. Adjara, Kintrishi Reserve, damp biotopes, mean annual precipitation is 3898 mm. v. Didvake, chestnut forest, Castanea sativa; v. Khino, mixed wood with Castanea sativa, Carpinus caucasica, Alnus barbata, some specimens of Picea orientalis, underwood with Corylus avellana, Rhododendron ponticum, Rubus dolichocarpus, Sambucus ebulus.

Discussion. The new species belongs to the "femoralis-group" with (1) distinct long notogastral ridges (folds), (2) posterior part of prodorsum without neckhole, (3) one pair of notogastral *c*-setae at the shoulder, (4) slim sensilli with ± splitted ends, sometimes with short setulae.

All members of this group differ from *C. procerus*, spec. nov. evidently, as discussed in the following.

C. femoralis Nicolet, 1855 is larger (555-715 μm), sensillus is directed to the side or anteriorly, posterior part of prodorsum depressed, without transversal ridge, but sculpture of notogaster very similar, mostly with more distinct folds (cf. Sellnick & Forsslund 1953, Bernini 1970, Mahunka 1987, Perez-Iñigo 1997). In one sample together with *C. procerus* occured two specimens of *C. femoralis* (with body sizes of: $615 \times 385 \, \mu m$ and $555 \times 340 \, \mu m$). Relation of

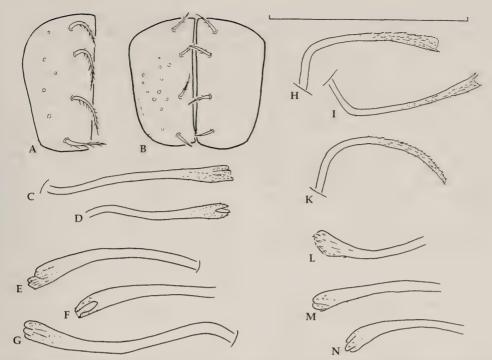


Fig. 2. A-G. *Carabodes femoralis* Nicolet. **A.** Genital plate, specimen from Germany. **B.** Genital plate, specimen from Georgia. **C-D.** Sensilli, specimens from Georgia. **E-G.** Sensilli, specimens from Germany. **H-N.** *Carabodes rugosior* Berlese. **H-K.** Sensilli, specimens from Georgia. **L-N.** Sensilli, specimens from Germany.

the length to width in *C. femoralis* is 1:0,60 to 1:0,65 (examined in georgian and german specimens), contrary to *C. procerus* with 1:0,50 to 1:0,55.

C. rugosior Berlese, 1916 (cf. Sellnick & Forsslund 1953; Bernini 1970) is also larger than C. procerus in average: 520-650 µm; posterior part of notogaster depressed, with lateral nodes, sculpture of notogaster with one well developed, strong median ridge and irregular, smaller ridges, covered by fine granula but without the nodules as in C. procerus and C. femoralis.

C. perezinigoi Salinas, 1971 (Salinas 1971) is small and less slim: $460 \times 270 \, \mu m$ and has finger shaped sensilli, but interlamellar setae are reduced to alveoli, posterior part of prodorsum is depressed, sculpture of notogaster with coarser nodules and three less distinct longitudinal ridges.

C. apuanicus Bernini, 1979 (Bernini 1979) has body measures of 445×240 µm, no shoulder setae, longer and strong interlamellar setae, long notogastral setae and the notogastral sculpture consists of many folds and fine punctuation only.

C. auriculatus Mahunka, 1987 (Mahunka 1987) is a larger species (574-689 \times 344-419 μ m), basally between the lamellae a pair of large elevations is present, the peduncle of sensillus is very long, the

head is small and spinose; the sculpture of notogaster is similar to *C. procerus* and *C. femoralis*.

Variability in *C. procerus*, spec. nov. and related species Fig. 2

We observed some variability in the shape of sensilli and genital setae in *C. femoralis* and *C. rugosior*. This should be discussed with regard to the characters of *C. procerus*, spec. nov.

The genital setae of *C. procerus* are less than $10\,\mu m$ and with some very short setulae (Fig. 1C). The genital setae of *C. femoralis* from Georgia are about 15 μm in length and have a few short setulae (Fig. 2B), whereas in German specimens the genital setae are more than 25 μm in length, showing obvious setulae (Fig. 2A). The genital setae of *C. rugosior* are about 15 μm , smooth or with minute setulae, at most.

The sensilli of the three species are variable with regard to the shape of the head and it's fine structure. The sensillus of *C. procerus* is only sligthly thickened, at most. The distal part is covered with small granula; the tip is rounded, or in most of the

specimens dissected into two or three parts. The tip resembles fingerlike warts or looks like a dissected end of a tube (Fig. 1B).

The sensilli of *C. femoralis* are more variable. Either the tip is dissected into two or three parts with fingerlike warts or a dissected end of a tube, or it is more or less flattened. The granula at the distal part are minute or obvious. The sensillus morphology in Georgian (Figs 2C,D) and in German specimens (Figs 2E-G) is similar.

The sensilli of *C. rugosior* from Georgian origin (Figs 2H-K) seem to be quite different, but when studying the variability in German specimens (Figs 2L-N) we observe similar types with flat tip and strong setulae besides specimen with fingerlike dissected tips.

We regard the sensillus shape of the three species as variable and without importance to discriminate the species.

Lamellocepheus personatus Berlese, 1910 Fig. 3

Diagnosis. Rostrum medially incised. Lamellae long, broad, not connected by a translamella, bound to the bothridia. Rostral, lamellar and interlamellar setae very short, fine, smooth. Sensillus leaf-shaped, barbed. Notogaster with an arched shoulder lath anteriorly, the anterior middle part of notogaster with broad flat depression. On both sides of the genital plates with longitudinal ridges which end in denslike tubercles, the epimeres IV with strong lateral and posterior tubercles; 5 pairs of genital setae, 2 pairs of adanal setae, only. The mouth parts seem to be suctorial.

Description

General characters. Length – 345-420 µm. Color – light brown. Cuticle with fine granulation, with coarsely granulated cerotegument.

Prodorsum. Rostrum incised medially. Lamellae broad, long, parallel, bounded with large bothridia, not meeting each other, without translamella. Sensillus leaf-shaped, barbed, about 40 µm long. Bothridium opening anteriorly, with strong carina at the lateral side. Rostral, lamellar and interlamellar setae short, fine, smooth. Prodorsum with fine structure of granules and irregular lines.

Notogaster with an arched shoulder lath anteriorly. 10 pairs of short, fine and smooth setae. Two pair of them $-c_2$ and la – arising on small tubercles. The anterior middle part of notogaster with broad flat depression (Figs 3A,B). Cuticle covered by coarsely granulated cerotegument.

Ventral region with fine granulation. Pedotectum I large, Pedotectum II small; tutorium a long and small blade without free tip (Fig. 3A). On both sides of genital opening with longitudinal ridges which end in denslike tubercles, anteriorly. The epimeres IV with strong lateral and posterior tubercles; 5 pairs of short genital setae. Epimeral chaetotaxy: 3-1-3-2, mostly vestigial or short; the setae *3c* seem to be absent in some specimens, the setae *4b* are vestigial, positioned on the posterior tubercles of the epimere IV. Anogenital chaetotaxy: 5 *g*, 1 *ag*, 2 *an*, 2 pairs of adanal setae, only (Fig. 3C).

Legs monodactyl.

Material and localities. 1, East Georgia, Algethy Reserve, *Picea* forest, 30.7.2001; 2, West Georgian subtropical region, Adjara, Kintrishi Reserve: 1, v. Khino, mixed forest with *Castanea sativa*, *Carpinus caucasica*, *Alnus barbata*, *Picea orientalis*; underwood with *Corylus avellana*, *Rhododendron ponticum*, *Rubus dolichocarpus*, *Sambucus ebulus*; H: 1000 m, 41°43'27" E, 42°03'46" N; 1, v. Didvake, chesnut forest with *Castanea sativa*, H: 884, 29.8.2001.

Ecology and distribution. The species has been reported from Italy: Trentino – Alto Adige (Berlese 1910; Schuster 1965), Florence region (Grandjean 1962); Switzerland: Tessin (Grandjean 1962) and Austria: Kärnten (Schuster 1965). From Caucasus Region a second species has been reported, *L. ambitus* Kuliev, 1966 (Kuliev 1966), which is junior synonym to *L. personatus*, in our opinion. The new georgian records indicate a preference for forest litter in warm-temperate climate, as found in Toscana (Italy) and in Georgia. The records in Austria, Switzerland and northern Italy might indicate occurrence in warm southern subalpine biotopes.

Discussion. The species has been described by Berlese (1910) as Tectocepheus personatus, later transfered into the genus Tegeocranellus (Berlese, 1913) and illustrated by a sketchy drawing. Balogh (1961: 302) established the genus Lamellocepheus with T. personatus as type species (junior synonym Tessacarus Grandjean, 1962) as a member of Tectocepheidae. Schuster (1965) discussed the taxonomic position and presented further characteristics and records. Illustrations have been published by Balogh (1961), Balogh & Balogh (1992), and after studying the type material by Mahunka & Mahunka-Papp (1995), who gave further diagnostic characters, a better drawing, and transfered the species from Tectocepheidae to Charassobatidae. Grandjean (1964: 532) gives the leg solenidiotaxy of Lamellocepheus personatus, the same as in Charassobates.

We confirm this systematic position within Charassobatidae and give some arguments for it. The mouthparts are slim, obviously suctorial, as described by Grandjean (1958) for the typical genus

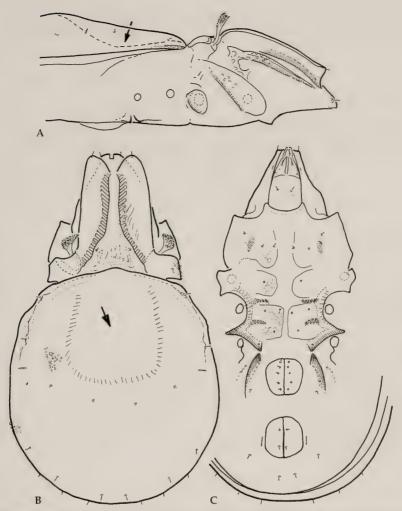


Fig. 3. Lamellocepheus personatus Berlese. A. Lateral aspect. 3B. Dorsal aspect. 3C. Ventral aspect. The arrows indicate the anterior depression of notogaster.

Charassobates Grandjean, 1958. Lamellocepheus personatus shows a less obvious depression in the anterior half of the notogaster compared with that in C. cavernosus (Grandjean, 1929), as illustrated with care by Grandjean (1958), thus this notogastal depression might be a family character (Some further Charassobates species with notogastal depression are described from South America, mostly without details). The general body shape, the lamellar construction, the rostral incision and the suctorial mouthparts are common in both genera.

The differences in the more obvious characters are the loss of pedotecta II, 13 pairs of notogastal setae (with centrodorsal setae), the less obvious denslike tuberculi in epimeres IV, 3 pairs of setae on epimeres IV, no aggenital carinae, the full set of

three adanal setae in *Charassobates*, as to be in contrast to *L. personatus*. The epimeral IV region and the aggenital ridges are similar in *L. personatus* and in the argentinian charassobatid species, *Topalia problematica* Balogh & Csiszar, 1963, which has some other specific characteristics (cf. Balogh & Csiszar 1963, Balogh & Balogh 1992). But we cannot decide which of the specific differentiating characters in *Lamellocepheus* are diagnostic for the genus or for the species *L. personatus*; the genus is monotypical up to now. The loss of pedotecta II in *Charassobates cavernosus*, by Grandjean (1958) indicated as family specific, is only a genus character, at most.

The description of *Lamellocepheus ambitus* Kuliev, 1966 (Kuliev 1966), found in Azerbaidzhan and Georgia (Karppinen et al. 1987), refers no characters

which are not found in *L. personatus* also, as described by Mahunka & Mahunka-Papp (1995) and this paper. We regard it as junior synonym to *L. personatus*.

Acknowledgments

The second author (M.M.) wishes to express her gratitude to the Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst (DAAD) for giving the opportunity to provide the researches in Germany.

References

- Balogh, J. 1961. Identification keys of world oribatid (Acari) families and genera. – Acta Zool. Hung. 7: 243-344
- -- & P. Balogh 1992. The Oribatid mites genera of the world. Vol. 1-2. – Hung. Nat. Mus. Press, 263 pp., 375 tab.
- -- & J. Csiszár 1963. The zoological results of Gy Topál's collectings in South Argentina. - Oribatei (Acarina). Ann. Hist. Nat. Mus. natn. Hung. 55: 463-485
- Berlese, A. 1910. Lista di nuove specie e nuovi generi di Acari. – Redia 6: 242-271
- -- 1913. Acari nuovi. Redia 9: 77-111
- Bernini, F. 1970. Notulae Oribatologicae 2. Gli Oribatei (Acarida) delle Alpi Apuane (1. serie). – Lav. Soc. Ital. Biogeogr. (N. S.) 1: 390-429
- 1979. Notulae oribatologicae 21. Carabodes apuanicus, una nuova specie delle Alpi Apuane (Acarida, Oribatida). Redia 62: 325-333

- Grandjean, F. 1958. *Charassobates cavernosus* Grandj. 1929 (Acarien, Oribate). – Mem. Mus. nat. Hist. natur. **16**: 121-140
- 1962. Le genre Tegeocranellus Berl. 1913 (Oribates). –
 Acarologia 4: 78-100
- 1964 La solénidiotaxie des Oribates. Acarologia 6: 529-556
- Karppinen, E., Krivolutsky, D. A., Tarba, Z. M., Shtanchaeva, U. Y. & E. W. Gordeeva 1987. List of oribatid mites (Acarina, Oribatei) of northern palaearctic region. 3. Caucasus and Crimea. Ann. Ent. Fenn. 53: 119-137
- Kuliev, K. A. 1966. [New representatives of the oribatid mites from Azerbaidzhan] (in Russian). – Doklady Akad. Nauk Azerb. SSR, 22(3): 75-82
- Mahunka, S. 1987. A survey of the family Carabodidae C.L. Koch, 1836 (Acari: Oribatida), II. – Acta Zool. Hung. 33: 399-434
- -- & L. Mahunka-Papp 1995. The oribatid species described by Berlese (Acari).
 Hung. Nat. Hist. Museum (ed), Nagy-Gaspar, Budapest, 325 pp.
- Perez-Inigo, C. 1997. Acari: Oribatei, Gymnonota. In: Ramos, M. A. (ed.), Fauna Iberica, vol. 9. Mus. Nac. Cien. Natur., Madrid: 374 pp.
- Salinas, A. M. 1971. Una nueva especie de Oribátido de la Sierra de Gredos (Acari, Oribatei). – Eos **46**: 359-364
- Schuster, R. 1965. Über die Morphologie und Verbreitung einiger in Mitteleuropa seltener Milben (Acari-Oribatei). Mitt. Naturwiss. Ver. Steiermark 95: 211-228
- Sellnick, M. & K. H. Forsslund 1953. Die Gattung *Carabodes* C. L. Koch 1836 in der schwedischen Bodenfauna (Acar. Oribat.). Ark. Zool. 4: 367-389

The genus Kovalenskiella Klein, 1963 from the ground waters of Greece, with description of Kovalenskiella dani, spec. nov., and a key to world recent species

(Crustacea, Ostracoda, Limnocytheridae)

Ivana Karanovic

Karanovic, I. (2003): The genus Kovalenskiella Klein, 1963 from the ground waters of Greece, with description of Kovalenskiella dani, spec. nov., and a key to world recent species (Crustacea, Ostracoda, Limnocytheridae). – Spixiana 26/3: 227-242

In the present paper a new species, *Kovalenskiella dani*, spec. nov. is described and *Kovalenskiella rudjakovi* (Danielopol, 1969) and *K. bulgarica* (Danielopol, 1970) are redescribed. All species were collected in the subterranean waters of Greece. The new species differs from all other described recent species by the chaetotaxy of mandibula. Together with the new species, the genus *Kovalenskiella* now contains a total of five recent and four fossil species. A key to the world recent species is provided.

Ivana Karanovic, Western Australian Museum, Francis Street, Perth 6000, WA, Australia

Introduction

The recent freshwater ostracod fauna of Greece is generally very poorly known. The only exception is the ostracod fauna of the Corfu Island, which is well known mainly through the work of Stephanides (1937, 1948, 1960, 1964a,b), and Klie (1936). Data about ostracods from other Greek regions are rare (Klie 1941, Schäfer 1945, Danielopol 1979, 1981, Petkovski & Keyser 1992), as no systematic investigation of the ostracod fauna has ever been undertaken in this country. Despite this, the following 14 species were described from the Greek inland waters (alphabetical order, by original generic designation): Candona peliaca Schäfer, 1945, C. pseudocrenulata Schäfer, 1945, C. spelea Klie, 1941, Candonopsis thienemanni Schäfer, 1945, C. trichota Schäfer, 1945, Cyclocypris scrobiculata Klie, 1936, Cypria inversa Klie, 1941, Eucypris elongata Stephanides, 1937, E. kerkyrensis Stephanides, 1937, Kliella hyaloderma Schäfer, 1945, Leptocythere ostrovskensis Petkovski & Keyser, 1992, Nannokliella dictyoconcha Schäfer, 1945, Physocypria kerkyrensis Klie, 1936, and Pseudolimnocythere hartmanni Danielopol, 1979. The majority of the mentioned species, as well as the genera Kliella Schäfer, 1945 and Nanokliella Schäfer, 1945, are endemic to Greece. The number of species described from the subterranean waters (all above mentioned, except two species of the genus Eucypris, Cypria inversa, Cyclocypris scrobicula, Leptocythere ostrovskensis, and Physocypria kerkyrensis) suggests that karstic systems of Greece may contain more undescribed ostracod taxa. The results presented here support such a claim and provide encouragement for further investigation of these habitats.

The present paper deals with some of the ostracod species collected during intensive sampling of the subterranean fauna of Greece (mainly from wells) by Prof. Giuseppe L. Pesce and his colleagues; copepods collected in these samples have already been published (Pesce 1985, Pesce & Maggi 1983, Pesce et al. 1979). While other results concerning ostracods will be published elsewhere, here we are presenting species of the genus *Kovalenskiella*, i.e. one new spe-

cies and two previously known but new for the ostracod fauna of Greece. Also, a key for identification of the world recent species is provided.

Four recent species of the genus Kovalenskiella Klein, 1963 have been described until now: K. phreaticola (Danielopol, 1965), K. cvetkovi (Danielopol, 1969), K. rudjakovi (Danielopol, 1969), and K. bulgarica (Danielopol, 1970). All these species were described in the genus Cordocyhtere Danielopol, 1965, and subsequently (Danielopol 1971, 1980, Colin & Danielopol 1980) transferred these to the genus Kovalenskiella. K. rudjakovi was named by Danielopol (1969) on the basis of Rudjakov's (1963) description of Metacypris sp. from Transcaucasia, while others were described after original material from Bulgaria and Romania (Danielopol 1965, 1969, 1970). There are also four fossil species in the genus: K. turianensis Klein, 1963, K. caudata (Lutz, 1965), K. prima (Carbonnel & Ritzkowsky, 1969), and K. euboeaensis Mostafawi, 1994. Much has been written about the geological history and biogeography of the genus Kovalenskiella (see Danielopol 1980, Colin & Danielopol 1980). In brief, today all living species are confined to the subterranean environment of southern Europe, while their ancestors (from the same genus) had a wider distribution in the surface waters of Europe.

Material and Methods

Samples were collected using a modified Cvetkov net (Cvetkov 1967), mesh size 0.05 mm, and preserved in 4 % neutralized formalin. Animals were later sorted in the laboratory under a stereo microscope Wild M8, and transferred into a solution (10:1) of ethanol and glycerol. Unfortunately, due to glycerol, carapaces of all ostracods were completely decalcified, and difficult to handle.

Ostracods were dissected in an equal mixture of distilled water and glycerol with fine entomological needles (mark 000), under stereo microscope MBS-10. Dissected appendages were mounted in Faure's medium. Carapaces, although completely decalcified, were mounted also in the drop of the Faure's medium on the same slide with appendages. Drawings have been prepared using a drawing tube attachment on Leica-DMLS microscope, with C-PLAN achromatic objectives. All material is deposited in the Western Australian Museum (WAM).

In the systematic part of this paper the length of all segments is measured in the middle of the segments, and length ratios are presented beginning with the proximal end. No abbreviations are used in text and figures.

Results

Family Limnocytheridae Sars, 1925 Subfamily Timiriaseviinae Mandelstam, 1960 genus *Kovalenskiella* Klein, 1963

Kovalenskiella bulgarica (Danielopol, 1970) Figs 1-13

Cordocythere bulgarica, n. sp. – Danielopol (1970): 288, figs 2C, 4C, Tab. 1.

Kovalenskiella bulgarica (Danielopol, 1970) – Danielopol (1980): 246, Tab. 2; Colin & Danielopol (1980): p. 24, Tab. 2.; Fig. 2 (I-J); Plate 3 (1-9); Plate 4 (1-3).

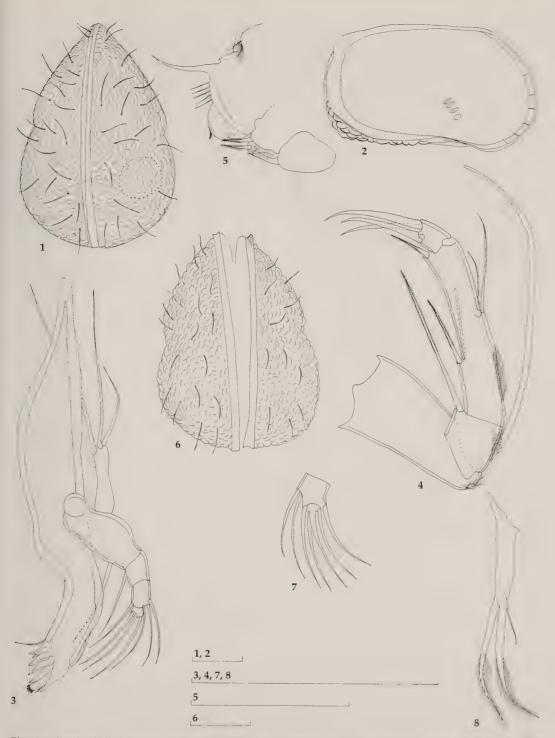
Kovalenskiella bulgarica, n. sp. – Colin & Danielopol (1980): p. 22, Tab. 1.

Material examined. 1. One ovigerous $\[Pi]$ (WAM C28370) from a nameless freshwater well in the village of Perdika near the town of Igoumenitsa, Epirus, Greece, February 28, 1975, collected by R. Argano & G. L. Pesce; 2. One ovigerous $\[Pi]$ (WAM C28371) from a nameless freshwater well near the town of Ioanina, Epirus, Greece, February 23, 1976, collected by G. L. Pesce.

Redescription

Female. Length 0.37-0.43 mm. Greatest height situated on last third, equalling about 53 % of length. Greatest width, on caudal end, equalling 70 % of length. In lateral view (Fig. 2) dorsal margin straight, on all its length, then with almost right angle passing into posterior margin, while inclined towards anterior margin. Depending on animal position in lateral view, hump visible on last third. Both anterior and posterior margins rounded, ventral margin concave around mouth area. Line of concrescence narrow and with just several straight canals. Flange small but developed on anterior end of left valve. In dorsal view (Fig. 1) shell oviform with clear sulcus in middle. Anterior end pointed, posterior end widely rounded, and with breeding cavity. Surface strongly sculptured and covered with relatively dense and stiff, rather thorn-like setae. Hinge, as in other representatives of genus, inverse lophodont, right valve clearly overlapping left one dorsally, anteriorly, posteriorly and ventrally.

Antennula (Figs 9, 13). 6-segmented. First segment without any seta, second with one seta situated postero-medialy. Third segment with one seta antero-distally, which is pappose and reaches the middle-length of fifth segment. Fourth segment with one (Fig. 13), or two (Fig. 9) setae antero-distally, of which one pappose seta exceeds the distal end of following segment and the other, if present, reaches the distal end of terminal segment. Penultimate segment with altogether four setae: one smooth seta posteriorly (about 2.5× as long as penultimate seg-



Figs 1-8. Kovalenskiella bulgarica (Danielopol, 1970). **1-4.** $\,^\circ$, WAM C28370 (length 0.37 mm). **5-8.** $\,^\circ$, WAM C 28371 (length 0.43 mm). **1.** Carapace, dorsal view. **2.** Left valve, internal view. **3.** Mandibula. **4.** Antenna. **5.** End of the body with furca. **6.** Carapace, ventral view. **7.** Subterminal and terminal segments of mandibular palp. **8.** Maxillular palp. Scales=0.1 mm.



Figs 9-13. Kovalenskiella bulgarica (Danielopol, 1970). 9-12. $\,^\circ$, WAM C28370 (length 0.37 mm). 13. $\,^\circ$, WAM C28371 (length 0.43 mm). 9. Antennula. 10. Third walking leg (terminal claw slightly rotated). 11. First walking leg. 12. Second walking leg (endopodal segments rotated). 13. Antennula. Scale=0.1 mm.

ment); two smooth setae anteriorly (one of same length as posterior seta, the other slightly longer), and one pappose seta anteriorly (just exceeding terminal segment). Terminal segment with three "normal" setae (one, situated most posteriorly, being longest, the other two situated more anteriorly, of about same length, and slightly less than double shorter than the posterior one), and with aesthetasc which are fused at proximal end with one of the anterior setae, being 3.2× as long as terminal segment. Length ratio of six segments 4.1:3.6:1.5:1:1.7:1.25. Anterior margins of almost all segments (except third) with row of hairs.

Antenna (Fig. 4). 3-segmented. Exopodite long, exceeding distal end of terminal segment. First segment without any seta. Second segment with one long (almost reaching distal end of following segment), and pappose seta posteriorly. Third segment with one pappose seta and aesthetasc (equally long, and not reaching distal end of same segment) situated postero-medially, and two setae antero-medially (both being smooth, one slightly exceeding distal end of third segment, the other not reaching distal end of same segment). Same segment with one pappose seta postero-distally, which is almost 2× as long as terminal segment. Terminal segment with 3 claws of subequal length (about 2 to 2.2 × as long as terminal segment). Length-width ratio of penultimate segment 4.4:1, length ratio of three endopodal segments 2.1:7:1. Anterior margins of first three segments with bunches of hairs.

Mandibula (Fig. 3). Exopodite with four setae. Coxa with about seven teeth. Mandibular palp consists of four segments. First and second segmants bearing one seta each on the inner side of appendage. Third segment with one seta internally and three setae externally. Terminal segment very small and with 3 terminal setae. All setae on mandibular palp smooth. Length ratio of segments on palp 11:3.3:3.3:1.

Maxillulla with aberrant seta on branchial plate. Exopodiate with about 11 pappose setae. Maxillular palp (Fig. 8) consists of just one segment which distally bears two long pappose setae, and one small smooth seta situated laterally. Other maxillular endites with three to four claw-like setae. All endites elongated.

First walking leg (Fig. 11). Protopodite with two pappose setae situated antero-proximally and two pappose seta antero-distally, and one long pappose seta postero-proximally. First endopodal segment with one pappose seta antero-distally which almost reaches the distal end of following segment. Third and fourth segments without setae but distally with row of hairs. Teminal claw just 1.5× as long as terminal segment, with one posterior thin seta (hard-

ly visible). Length ratio of three protopodal segments 1.8:1:1.

Second walking leg (Fig. 12). Protopodite with two pappose setae antero-proximally, one pappose seta antero-distally, and one pappose seta postero-proximally. First endopodal segment with one short, pappose seta (only reaching middle length of following segment) antero-distally. Anterior margin of second and third endopodal segments with row of hairs, as well as distal margin of terminal segment. Terminal claw 1.4× as long as terminal segment. Length ratio of three endopodal segments 1.9:1:1.

Third walking leg (Fig. 10). Protopodite with two pappose setae antero-proximally, one pappose seta antero-distally, and one pappose seta postero-proximally. First endopodal segment with one pappose seta antero-distally (not reaching distal end of penultimate segment). Distal margins of penultimate and terminal segments, as well as anterior margin of terminal segment with row of hairs. Terminal claw very thin distally and 1.8× as long as terminal segment. Length ratio of three distal segments 2.3:1:1.

Caudal end (Fig. 5) with one long claw-like extension, few spinules, bunches of hairs, and rows of small spines. Furca typical for genus, with two lobes which are pappose and distally terminating in a small spine (hardly visible), the third one dilated basally (on Fig 5 this lobe sticked with basis).

Male. Not known.

Variability. Although the genus *Kovalenskiella* apparently is very conservative in external morphology, both of soft and hard parts, this particular species is variable in one character. In the $\mathfrak P$ from Igoumenitsa, the antennula on the fourth segment has only one seta, while the opposite appendage of the same animal bears two setae at that position. The other $\mathfrak P$ on both antennulae has just one pappose seta on the same segment.

Distribution. At present, Kovalenskiella bulgarica is known from southern Bulgaria (Danielopol 1970), as well from south-western and central Greece (present records).

Kovalenskiellla rudjakovi (Danielopol, 1969) Figs 14-32

Metacypris sp. – Rudjakov (1963): p. 32, Fig. 1.

Cordocythere rudjakovi n. sp. – Danielopol (1969): p. 138,
Plate 7, Figs 39-45.

Cordocythere rudjakovi Danielopol – Danielopol (1970): 288, fig. 3 (B), Tab. 1.

Cordocythere n. sp. – Danielopol (1970): 239, Tab. 1. Kovalenskiella sp.; Colin & Danielopol (1980): Fig. 5.

Kovalenskiella n. sp. – Colin & Danielopol (1980): Tab. 2. Kovalenskiella rudjakovi – Colin & Danielopol (1980): p. 31. Kovalenskiella n. sp. aff. rudjakovi – Danielopol (1971): p. 183. Colin & Danielopol (1980): p. 31.

Material examined. 1. One ovigerous $\$ (WAM C28372) and 1 juvenile $\$ (WAM C28373) from a nameless freshwater well in the village of Mithiinna, Lesbos Island, Greece, July 28, 1982, collected by G. L. Pesce. 2. One ovigerous $\$ (WAM C28374) from a nameless freshwater well in the village of Skoutaros, Lesbos Island, Greece, July 28, 1982, collected by G. L. Pesce.

Redescription

Female. Length of valves 0.377-0.434 mm. Greatest height situated on last third, equalling about 54 % of length. In lateral view (Figs 14, 15) dorsal margin straight on its whole length, then with almost right angle passing into posterior margin, while sharply inclined towards anterior margin. Hump visible on posterior third of length. Both anterior and posterior margins rounded, but posterior one more broadly than anterior one. Marginal zone and line of concrescence not visible due to decalcification of carapace. Selvage peripheral anteriorly. Right valve overlapping left one on anterior and posterior ends, as well as dorsally and ventrally. Hinge typical for genus. Valve surface strongly ornamented and covered with stiff, thorn like setae. Medial sulcus present.

Antennula (Fig. 17) 5-segmented. First segment without any seta, second with one long seta postero-medially. Third segment with one pappose seta antero-distally (hardly reaching middle of following segment). Fourth segment with two long and one short pappose setae antero-distally (1.5 × as long as terminal segment), and with one seta posterodistally, which is also pappose and 2.5 × as long as terminal segment. Terminal segment with three setae and aesthetasc. Two setae (one of which accompany the aesthetasc) subequally long and about as long as all four endopodal segments combined, while the third one being about half as long. Aesthetasc 3.3× as long as terminal segment. Length ratio of five segments 3.5:3:1:2.5:1.1. Anterior margin of first and third endopodal segments with row of hairs. Some bunches of hairs also visible on posterior ends of both first and second endopodal seg-

Antenna (Fig. 16) 4-segmented. Exopodite long, reaching distal claws. Second segment with one long, pappose seta posteriorly which exceeds the middle of second endopodal segment. Third segment with one pappose seta and aesthetasc situated postero-medially, of subequal length. Same segment antero-medially with only one seta, which almost reaches the distal end of same segment, smooth.

Penultimate segment also with one pappose seta situated postero-distally and reaching distal end of terminal segment. Terminal segment with 3 claws of subequal length, 2.4× as long as same segment. Length: width ratio of penultimate segment 4.1:1. Length ratios of three endopodal segments 1.3:5.5:1. Some stiff hairs visible antero-distally on first and second segments. Several bunches of hairs visible postero-distally on second segment, postero-proximally, antero-proximally and antero-distally on penultimate segment.

Mandibula (Fig. 23). Coxa with about seven teeth. Exopodite with four setae. First and second segments of Mandibular palp with one seta each situated intero-distally. Third segment with two setae situated externally and one seta intero-distally. Fourth segment with three setae distally (Fig. 24). All setae smooth. Length ratios of four segments of mandibular palp equal 10:5:5:1.

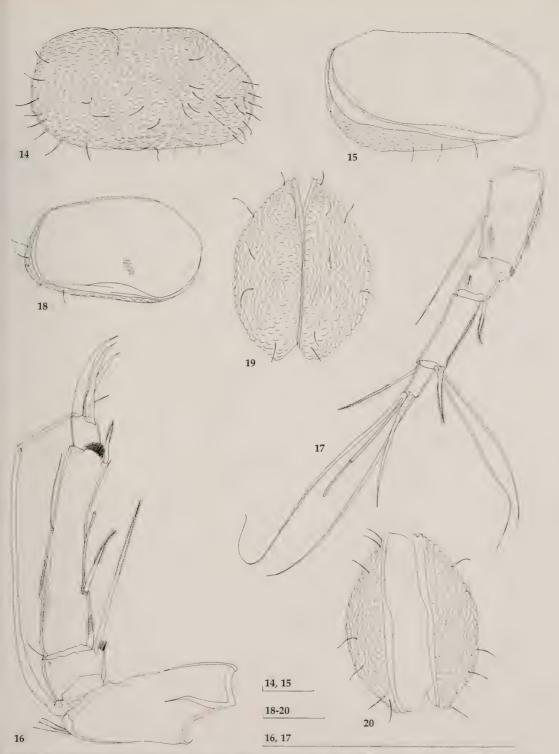
Maxillula. Branchial plate with one aberrant seta, and about 11 pappose long setae. Maxillular palp (Fig. 25) with just one segment, distally with two long pappose setae and one short and smooth seta positioned laterally.

First walking leg (Fig. 30). Protopodite with two setae (one being pappose) antero-proximally, two pappose setae antero-distally, and one pappose seta postero-proximally. First endopodal segment with one pappose seta antero-distally (almost reaching distal end of second endopodal segment). Terminal claw with one thin seta posteriorly. Claw being 1.5 × as long as terminal segment. Length ratios of three endopodal segments equal 1.8:1:1.

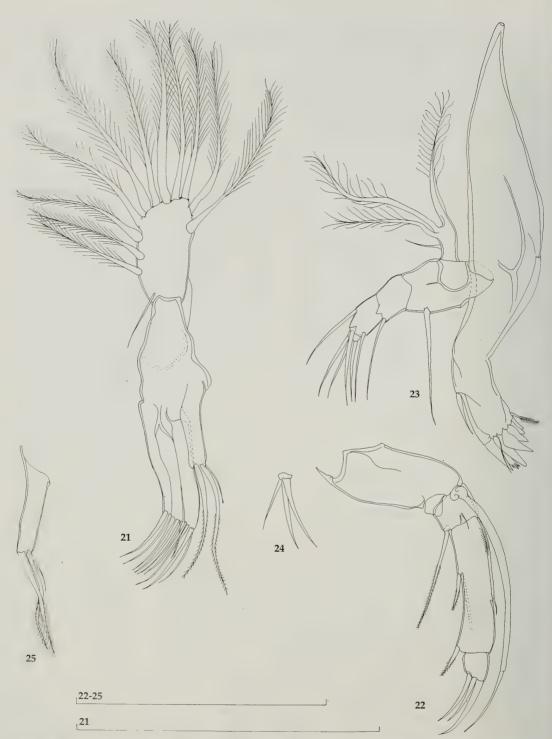
Second walking leg (Fig. 29). Protopodite with three pappose setae anteriorly, and one pappose seta posteriorly. Second segment with one pappose seta antero-distally, which almost reaches the distall end of following segment. Following segment, as well as terminal one without setae. Terminal segment distally with row of hairs. Terminal claw with one thin seta posteriorly. Same claw being 1.4× as long as terminal segment. Length ratio of three endopodal segments 2:1:1.

Third walking leg (Fig. 28). Protopodite with three pappose setae anteriorly and one pappose seta posteriorly. First endopodal segment with one pappose seta antero-distally, not reaching distal end of following segment. Terminal claw with one thin seta posteriorly. Same claw 2.4× as long as terminal segment. Claw slightly serrated. Distal margins of first and third endopodal segments with row of hairs. Length ratio of three endopodal segments 2.6:1:1.

Furca (Fig. 31). As in other representatives of genus: with two distinct lobes and one smaller lobe, dilated basally.



Figs 14-20. Kovalenskiella rudjakovi (Danielopol, 1969). 14-17. 9, WAM C 28372 (length 0.434 mm). 18-19. Juvenile. WAM C28373 (length 0.287 mm). 14. Right valve, external view. 15. Left valve, internal view. 16. Antenna. 17. Antennala. 18. Left valve, internal view. 19. Carapace, dorsal view. 20. Carapace, ventral view. Scales=0.1 mm.



Figs 21-25. Kovalenskiella rudjakovi (Danielopol, 1969). 21-22. Juvenile, WAM C28373 (length 0.287 mm). 23-24. \(\bar{Q}, \text{WAM C28372 (length 0.434 mm)}. \(21. \text{ Maxillula. 22. Antenna. 23. Mandibula. 24. Terminal segment of mandibular palp. Scales = 0.1 mm.



Figs. 26-32. *Kovalenskiella rudjakovi* (Danielopol, 1970). 26-27. Juvenile, WAM C28373 (length 0.287 mm). 28-32. . . WAM 28372 (length 0.434 mm). 26. Third walking leg. 27. Furca. 28. Third walking leg. 29. Second walking leg. 30. First walking leg. 31. Furca. 32. End of the body. Scale=0.1 mm.

Caudal end (Fig. 32) with one claw-like extension, few thorns and several rows of spines.

Male. Not known.

Juvenile female. Length about 0.287 mm. Carapace (Fig. 18, 19) with clearly wider anterior end than in adult female. Anterior seta on antenna (Fig. 22) much shorter than in adult. Third walking leg 3-segmented (Fig. 26). All appendages with more stocky appearance than in adult, otherwise number of setae on all appendages same as in adult. Furca (Fig. 27) with all lobes developed.

Variability. According to the drawings provided by Rudjakov (1963), the juvenile specimen from Transcaucasia has only three setae on the fourth antennular segment. Later Danielopol (1970) found one very similar species in Romania, which he designated as Cordocythere n. sp. The main difference between this species and K. rudjakovi is, according to Danielopol (1970), the presence of four instead of three setae on the penultimate segment on antennula. All our specimens have four setae on the same segment, and we assume that Rudjakov (1963), having just juveniles, maybe overlooked one seta (which is indeed thin). Rudjakov (1963) collected altogether 5 juveniles and it must be pointed out that at least the illustrated juvenile was probably just on the last instar, because the third walking leg was 4-segmented, and the specimen was about 0.38 mm long. Other specimens collected in Transcaucasia were smaller and there are no data about their morphology. The only juvenile specimen collected in Greece is one of the lower instars, because it has 3-segmented third walking leg (Fig. 26), and is much smaller (0.287 mm) comparing with adult.

Distribution. *Kovalenskiella rudjakovi* is known from the karstic areas of Transcaucasia (Rudjakov 1963) and Romania (Danielopol 1970), as well as from two wells on the island of Lesbos (present records).

Kovalenskiella dani, spec. nov. Figs 33-48

Types. Holotype: ovigerous $\$ (WAM C28375), from a nameless freshwater well in the village of Petra, Lesbos, Greece, July 28, 1982, collected by G. L. Pesce. – Paratype, a juvenile $\$ (WAM C28376), same data.

Description

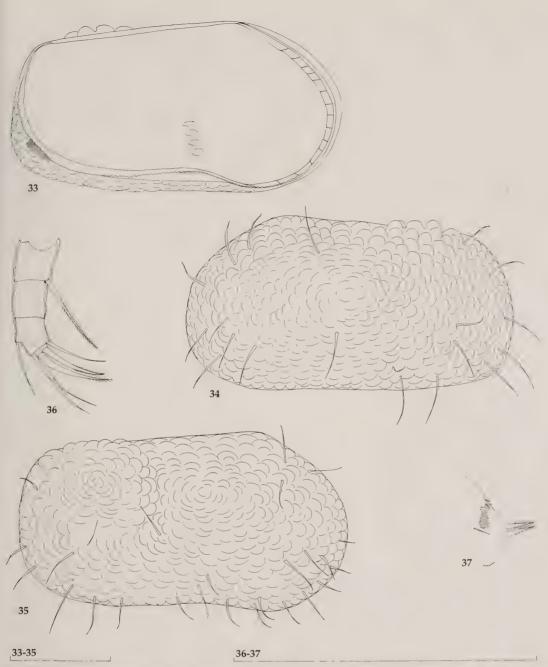
Holotype (female). Length 0.33 mm. Greatest height situated on last third, equalling 52 % of length. Greatest width about 60 % of length. Dorsal margin straight on all its length, then with almost right angle passing into posterior margin, while evenly rounded towards anterior margin. Also, dorsal mar-

gin slightly inclined towards posterior end. Hump visible depending on position of valves. Anterior and posterior margins rounded, but anterior margin more evenly. Ventral margin slightly concave around mouth region. Clear flange developed anteriorly on left valve. Selvage serrated on posterior and ventral ends, placed inwardly. Line of fusion short and with straight canals. Marginal zone not recognizable due to strong decalcification of carapace. Four muscle scars present. Hinge inverse lophodont. Surface strongly ornamented, typically for the genus, and with one sulcus medially. Surface also covered with spine-like setae.

Antennula (Fig. 43) 6-segmented. First segment without any seta. Second segment with one pappose seta more postero-proximally. Third segment with one pappose seta antero-distally (this seta reaching middle of penultimate segment). Fourth segment with one pappose seta antero-distally, which reaches the middle of terminal segment. Penultimate segment with altogether four setae: one smooth postero-distally (3 × as long as terminal segment), two pappose antero-distally (one short and 1.5 × as long as terminal segment, the other long and almost 5 × as long as same segment), and one smooth antero-distally (just slightly longer than short pappose seta). Terminal segment with three smooth setae and aesthetasc. Seta which accompany aesthetasc being longest and 8× as long as terminal segment, the anterior one being about 6.5× as long as terminal segment, while the shortest one about 3× as long as same segment. Aesthetasc being about 3 x as long as terminal segment. Length ratios of six antennular segments equal 3.7:3.3:1.28:1:1.5:1.1. Anterior margins of all endopodal segments with row of hairs.

Antenna (Fig. 45) 4-segmented. Exopodite almost reaching distal end of claws. Second segment with one pappose seta posteriorly, which exceeds middle length of following segment. Penultimate segment with one seta antero-medially which not reaching distal end of same segment, two setae (of which one aesthetasc) postero-medially, and one pappose seta postero-distally (about 2× longer than terminal segment). Terminal segment with three claws, of about same length and being 3× longer than terminal segment. Length: width ratio of penultimate segment 2.75:1. Length ratios of three endopodal segments as follows 1.3:5:1. Bunches of hairs visible on anterior margins of first three segments.

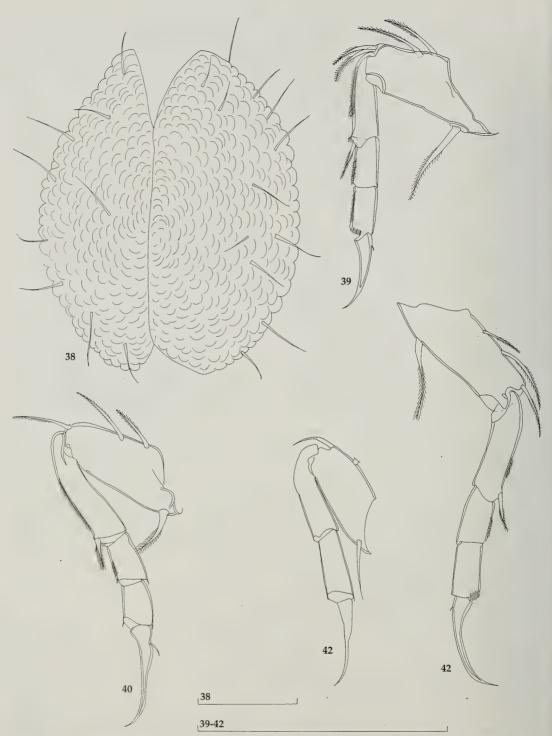
Mandibular palp (Fig. 36) with one pappose seta on first segment intero-distally, following segment without any seta; penultimate segment with one seta extero-medially, one seta extero-distally, and one seta intero-distally. Terminal segment with three strong and more claw-like setae, two of them



Figs 33-37. Kovalenskiella dani, spec. nov. Holotype, ♀ (length 0.33 mm). 33. Left valve, internal view. 34. Left valve, external view. 35. Right valve, external view. 36. Mandibular palp. 37. Furca. Scales = 0.1 mm.

being pappose. Exopodite on Mandibula with four setae.

Maxillula with aberrant seta on branchiale plate. Maxillular palp (Fig. 44) distally with two pappose setae, and one additional inserted more laterally. Third and second endites with about four claw-like setae, first with three setae visible. All endites elongated.



Figs 38-42. Kovalenskiella dani, spec. nov. 38-41. Holotype, ♀ (length 0.33 mm). 42. Paratype, juvenile (length 0.267 mm). 38. Carapace, dorsal view. 39. First walking leg. 40. Third walking leg. 41. Second walking leg. 42. Third walking leg. Scales=0.1 mm.



Figs 43-48. *Kovalenskiella dani*, spec. nov. **43-45.** Holotype, ♀ (length 0.33 mm). **46-48.** Paratype, juvenile (length 0.267 mm). **43.** Antennula. **44.** Maxillula, detail. **45.** Antenna. **46.** Mandibular palp. **47.** Carapace, dorsal view. **48.** Right valve, external view. Scales = 0.1 mm.

First walking leg (Fig. 39). Protopodite with four pappose setae anteriorly, and one pappose seta posteriorly. First endopodal segment with one pappose seta antero-distally (which reaches the distal end of following segment). Terminal claw with very short seta posteriorly. Same claw 1.6× as long as terminal segment. Length ratios of three endopodal segments 1.8:1:1. Anterior margin of all endopodal segments with rows of hairs.

Second walking leg (Fig. 41). Protopodite with three pappose setae anteriorly, and one pappose seta posteriorly. First endopodal segment with pappose seta antero-distally which not reach the distal end of following segment. Terminal claw with one small, thin seta posteriorly. Same claw 1.8 × as long as terminal segment. Length ratios of three endopodal segments 2:1:1.

Third walking leg (Fig. 40) with three pappose setae anteriorly, and one pappose seta posteriorly on protopodite. First endopodal segment with one short, pappose seta antero-distally (not reaching distal end of following segment). Terminal claw quite long, 2.35× as long as terminal segment. Same claw posteriorly with one small, thin seta. Length ratios of three endopodal segments 2.6:1:1. Anterior margins of first and second endopodal segments with rows of hairs. All walking legs with stocky appearance of third and fourth segments, especially on third walking leg. Third walking leg just slightly bigger than second one.

Furca (Fig. 37) with two lobes clearly visible, while additional furcal lobe, typical for genus, not observed.

Paratype (juvenile). Carapace (Figs 47-48) smaller than in adult, 0.267 mm. Penultimate segment on third walking leg (Fig. 42) undivided, but otherwise all other appendages same as in adult \mathfrak{P} . Male. Not known.

Etymology. The species is named in honour to Dr. Dan L. Danielopol from the Limnological Institute of Vienna, as an acknowledgment for his great contribution to the taxonomy and evolution of the genus *Kovalenskiella*. The name is an adjective, agreeing with the feminine gender of the genus.

Distribution. *Kovalenskiella dani*, spec. nov. is known only from the type locality.

Key to recent species of the genus Kovalenskiella Klein, 1963

- 3. Antenna on second segment with 2 setae antero-medially bulgarica (Danielopol, 1970)
- Antenna on same segment with 1 seta 4.
- Fourth segment of antennula with 1 seta posteriorlyphreaticola (Danielopol, 1965)

Discussion

Kovalenskiella dani, spec. nov. differs from all the other known species of the genus by the chaetotaxy of the mandibula, i.e. the absence of any setae on the inner side of the second segment of the mandibular palp, and by the presence of two setae externally on the penultimate segment of the same appendage. By its developed flange on the anterior end of the left valve, the new species is very closely related to K. phreaticola (Danielopol, 1965), described from Romania (Danielopol, 1965). On the other side, the presence of just two setae externally on the penultimate segment of the mandibular palp relates it closely to K. rudjakovi (Danielopol, 1969) which, however, differs from all other living Kovalenskiella species by having a 5-segmented antennula.

One of our specimens of K. bulgarica (Danielopol, 1970) has two setae on the fourth segment of one antennula, which is actually a character of K. cvetkovi (Danielopol, 1969). This is not noticed in the other specimen, nor on the opposite antennula of the same aberrant specimen. The presence of two setae anteriorly on the antenna in *K. bulgarica* still clearly separates this species from K. cvetkovi, which has one seta at this position. The mentioned variability increases the confusion in the taxonomy of the genus (see further discussion), where chaetotaxy of antennula, antenna, and mandibula are almost the only distinguishing features for the living species. If further investigations of the Kovalenskiella species would show even greater variability in the chaetotaxy, then, unfortunately, the specific status of some species may become questionable.

The whole genus *Kovalenskiella* Klein, 1963 has a characteristic appearance of the carapace, both in dorsal and lateral views, as noticed by Danielopol (1970). For this reason, fossil species are not included in the key to the species, provided above. Among fossil species, two can be distinguished from the rest of the known species by markedly developed caudal processions on the carapace that are spine

like and visible when observed from lateral side. Those are: Kovalenskiella caudata (Lutz, 1965) and K. prima (Carbonnel & Ritzkowsi, 1969). The first species was described from Miocene freshwater deposits in southern Germany (Lutz 1965), while the former was described from Oligocene lake deposits in northern Germany (Carbonnel & Ritzkowski, 1969). The appearance of K. caudata incredibly reminds one of that of Frambocythere tumiensis (Helmdach, 1978) which is the type species of the genus Frambocythere Colin, 1980, and it is found in Cretaceous deposits of northern Spain and France (see Colin & Danielopol 1980). The main feature which distinguishes the genus Frambocythere from Kovalenskiella is the presence of two sulci on the carapace in the former, whereas Kovalenskiella species have only one sulcus. Lutz (1965) in the description of K. caudata stated that it has only one sulcus on the valves, but on his figure 27/a there are clearly two sulci indicated.

This may indicate that K. caudata actually belongs to the genus Frambocythere. In the species K. prima an additional sulcus is not visible. Although Carbonnel & Ritzkowski (1969) mentioned in their description that this species possesses two spines postero-ventrally, this feature is not as markedly developed as in K. caudata. Mostafawi (1994) described K. euboeanensis Mostafawi, 1994 from Upper Plicene freshwater deposites of Euboa Island (Greece). This species has tubercles (one bigger, other smaller) postero-caudally that are much duller and not as markedly developed as in the species mentioned above. Clearly, according to other features of the carapace (one sulcus, and characteristically ornamented carapace), this species belongs to the genus Kovalenskiella. Colin & Danielopol (1980) reported one undescribed species from the same island, which may be the same that Mostafawi (1994) described. Also Colin & Danielopol (1980) and Danielopol (1976, 1980) mentioned three undescribed species of the genus Kovalenskiella: one each from Romania (Colin & Danielopol 1980, pl. 1), northern Italy (Colin & Danielopol 1980, pl. 5, figs 10-11), and Austria (Danielopol 1976, Danielopol 1980, fig. 2. A-B). The Romanian species differs from the Italian one by having a developed flange on both valves (see Colin & Danielopol, tab. 1). This feature is not known in the Austrian species, which is however probably the same as the Italian one. From all those species only the carapace was collected and mainly in interstitial waters. Although Colin & Danielopol (1980) and Danielopol (1980) suspect that they are recent species this can hardly be proven, and they will remain unnamed until further details of their morphology can be provided.

All those species also have developed turbercles

postero-ventrally, as seen in K. phreaticola, K. cvetkovi and K. bulgarica (see Colin & Danielopol 1980). In the new species tubercles were not recorded, but our specimens of K. dani have completely decalcified carapace, so this cannot be claimed with complete certainty. The last fossil species, and the type-species of the genus, Kovalneskiella turianensis Klein, 1963 was described from Pliocene deposits of Azerbaijan (town of Baku on the Caspian Sea) (Klein 1963). The subspecies K. turianensis praeturiensis Vekua (1975), was recorded from Pliocene deposits in Tuapse (Russian Federation) which is on the shore of the Black Sea. The type species lacks any tubercules posteroventrally, like K. rudjakovi (Danielopol, 1969). The locations of both subspecies (especially the second one) are relatively close to the locality from which K. rudjakovi was described, i.e. the town of Kutaisi (Transcaucasia). This was pointed out by Colin & Danielopol (1980) who also doubted the age of deposits where subspecies praeturiensis was found (they suspected that the species actually origins from younger deposits). K. rudjakovi now has a wider distribution than previously thought, as we found it in Greece and assigned to it some unnamed specimens from Romania (see synonymy for this species). K. rudjakovi may be a younger synonym of K. turianensis, especially if Colin & Danielopol (1980) were right in doubting the age of deposits. As with many ostracod fossils, these questions remains unresolved due to the great similarities in shape of carapace with recent species. In many such cases it can be claimed with great probability that they belong to the same genus, and if the ages of deposits are sufficiently different we may have the case of separate species. Genera like Kovalenskiella, where all species have almost identical carapace appearance, are an example of the difficulties that both zoologists and palaeontologists have when identifying species.

References

Carbonnel, G. & S. Ritzkowski 1969. Ostracodes lacustres de l'Oligocène (Melanienton) de la Hesse, Allemagne. – Arch. Sc. Geneve 22(1): 55082

Colin, J. P. & D. L. Danielopol 1980. Sur la morphologie, la systematique, la biogéographie et l'évolution des ostracodes Timiriseviinae (Limnocytheridae). – Paleobiol. Continent. 11(1): 1-51

Cvetkov, L. 1967. Un filet phreatobiologique. – Bull. Inst. Mus. Sofia 27: 215-219

Danielopol, D. L. 1965. Nouvelles données sur les ostracodes d'eau douce de Romanie: *Cordocythere phraeaticola* n. g. n. sp., *Eucypris petkovskii* n. sp., Limnocytherini et Metacyprini nouvelles tribus de la sous-famille Limnocytherinae Sars, 1925. – Annls Limnol. 1(3): 443-468

- 1969. Notes sur la morphologie et la systématique de la sous famille Limnocytherinae Sars (Crustacea, Ostracoda). – Annls Speleol. 24(1): 129-142
- 1970. Sur la morphologie, origine et la répartition du genre *Cordocythere* Dan. (Ostracoda-Cytheridae).
 In: Orghidan, T & M. Dumitresco (eds), Livre du centenaire Emile G. Racovitza/Acad. R. S. Romanie, Bucarest: 287-299
- 1971. Quelques remarques sur le peuplement ostracodologique des eaux douces souterraines d'Europe. – Boll. Centre Rech. Pau. – SNPA 5: 179-190
- 1976. Sur la distribution géographique de la faune interstitielle du Danube et de certains de ses affluents en Basse-Autriche. – Int. J. Speleol. 8: 323-329
- 1979. On the origin and the antiquity of the *Pseudolimnocythere* species (Ostracoda, Loxoconchidae).
 Biol. Gallo-Hellen. 8: 99-107
- 1980. An essay to assess the age of the freshwater interstitial ostracods of Europe. – Bijdr. Dierk. 50(2): 243-291
- 1981. Distribution of ostracods in the groundwater of the North Western Coast of Euboea (Greece). – Int. J. Speleol. 11: 91-103
- Klein, L. N. 1963. Novye ostrakody iz verhnepliocenovyh i antropogenovyh otlozchnii Azerbaidzchana. – Vopros. Geol. 2: 91-97
- Klie, W. 1936. Zwei neue Süßwasser Ostracoden der Unterfamilie Candonocyprinae von der Insel Korfu. – Zoll. Anz. 113(11/12): 325-331
- 1941. Süßwasserostracoden aus Südosteuropa. Zool. Anz. 133(11/12): 243-244
- Lutz, A. K. 1965. Jungtertiäre Süßwasser-Ostracoden aus Süddeutschland. – Geol. Jb. **82**: 271-330
- Mostafawi, N. 1994. Süßwasser-Ostracoden aus dem Ober-Pliozan von N-Euboa (Griechenland). – N. Jb. Geol. Palaont. Mh. 5: 309-319

- Pesce, G. L. 1985. Stygobiological researches in subterranean waters of Lespos (Greece) and description of Stygonitocrella petkovskii n. sp. – Fragm. Balc. 12(12): 125-139
- -- & D. Maggi. 1983. Richerche faunistiche in aquae sotterranee freatiche della Grecia Meridionale ed Insulare e stato attuale delle conosenze sulla stigofauna di Grecia. - Natura, Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Acquario Civ. 74(1-2): 15-73
- -- , D. Maggi, A. Ciocca & R. Argano 1979. Biological researches on the subterranean phreatic waters of Northern Greece. – Biol. Gallo-Helen. 8: 109-126
- Petkovksi, T. & D. Keyser. 1992. Leptocythere ostrovskensis sp. n. (Crustacea, Ostracoda, Cytheracae) aus dem See Vegoritis (Ostrovsko Ezero) in NW Griechenland. – Mitt. hamb. zool. Mus. Inst. 89: 227-237
- Rudjakov, I. A. 1963. O faune pescherniih ostracoda Zapadnogo Zakavkazia. – Zool. Zch. 42(1): 32-40
- Schäfer, H. W. 1945. Grundwasser-Ostracoden aus Griechenland. – Arch. Hydrobiol. 40(4): 847-866
- Stephanides, T. 1937. Zwei neue Eucypris -Arten (Ostr.) von der Insel Korfu. – Zool. Anz. 119(9/10): 268-271
- 1948. A survey of the freshwater biology of Corfu and certain other regions of Greece. – Praktika, Inst. Hellen. Hydrobiol. 2(2): 1-263
- 1960. Some notes on the Entomostraca of Corfu Greece after interval of 23 years. – Praktika, Inst. Hellen. Hydrobiol. 7(2): 2-10
- 1964a. Some further notes on the Entomostraca of Corfu, Greece, after an interval of 25 years. – Praktika, Inst. Hellen. Hydrobiol. 9(3): 3-10
- 1964b. Seasonal variations of *Notodromas persica* in the Island of Corfu, Greece. – Praktika, Inst. Hellen. Hydrobiol. 9(5): 3-8

The larvae of *Polycentropus corniger* McLachlan, 1884 and *Polycentropus intricatus* Morton, 1910

(Insecta, Trichoptera, Polycentropodidae, Polycentropodinae)

Rufino Vieira-Lanero, Marcos A. González & Fernando Cobo

Vieira-Lanero, R., M. A. González & F. Cobo (2003): The larvae of *Polycentropus corniger* McLachlan, 1884 and *Polycentropus intricatus* Morton, 1910 (Insecta, Trichoptera, Polycentropodidae, Polycentropodinae). – Spixiana **26/3**: 243-247

The fifth instar larvae of *Polycentropus corniger* McLachlan, 1884, and *P. intricatus* Morton, 1910 are described for the first time and the main taxonomic characters are figured. These larvae are easily distinguished from those of the remainder Iberian species of the genus by some differences in the head colour pattern, protarsal length, and angle of the anal claws. Additionally, some notes on distribution and ecological preferences are included.

Rufino Vieira-Lanero, Marcos A. González & Fernando Cobo. Departamento de Biología Animal, Facultad de Biología, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela. E-15782 Santiago de Compostela (A Coruña), Spain; e-mail: barufo@usc.es

Introduction

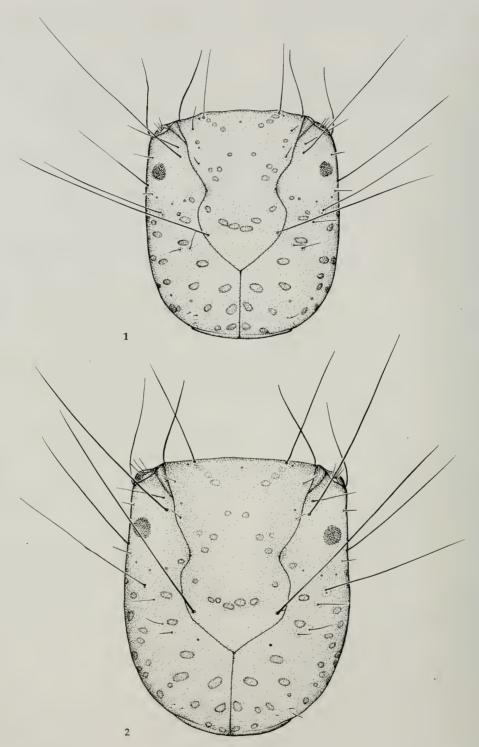
According to González et al. (1992) and Terra (1994), the Polycentropodidae are represented in the Iberian Peninsula by four genera: *Cyrnus* Stephens, 1836, *Plectrocnemia* Stephens, 1836, *Polycentropus* Curtis, 1835, and *Pseudoneureclipsis* Ulmer, 1913. Nevertheless, it should be noted that, in a recent paper, Tachet et al. (2001) noted difficulties placing *Pseudoneureclipsis* in Polycentropodidae, and Li et al. (2001) concluded that *Pseudoneureclipsis* should be removed from Polycentropodidae and placed in Dipseudopsidae.

The protarsi and anal claws are used by Edington (1964) to separate the last instar larvae of *Polycentropus* from those of other British Polycentropodidae. *Cyrnus* larvae have always four blunt teeth on the inside margin of the anal claw which are absent in *Polycentropus* larvae. Besides this, protarsi are about the same length as the tibiae in *Plectrocnemia* larvae while they are less than half the length of the tibiae in the last instar larvae of almost all *Polycentropus* species (about two thirds of the tibial length in *P. corniger*). Moreover, the cephalic capsule is narrower (in relation to its length) in *Polycentropus*

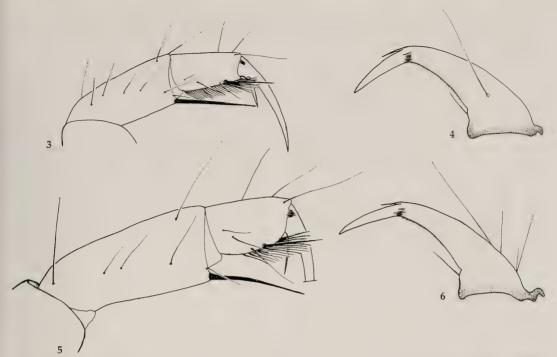
than in Plectrocnemia larvae.

According to González et al. (1992) and Terra (1994), seven *Polycentropus* species were noted from the Iberian Peninsula: *P. corniger* McLachlan, 1884, *P. flavomaculatus* (Pictet, 1834), *P. intricatus* Morton, 1910, *P. irroratus* Curtis, 1835, *P. kingi* McLachlan, 1881, *P. telifer* McLachlan, 1884, and *P. terrai* Malicky, 1980.

The main larval diagnostic characters of P. flavomaculatus were presented (among other authors) by Lestage (1921), Bournaud et al. (1964), Lepneva (1964), Hickin (1967), Steinmann (1970), Moretti (1983), Sedlák (1985), Pitsch (1993), Edington & Hildrew (1995), and Waringer & Graf (1997). Larval characters of P. irroratus (previously described as P. multiguttatus Curtis, 1835) are available in the papers of Bournaud et al. (1964), Edington (1964), Hickin (1967), Moretti (1983), Sedlák (1985), Pitsch (1993), Edington & Hildrew (1995), and Waringer & Graf (1997). Wallace & Wallace (1983) include also some notes on this species. Finally, the main larval diagnostic characters of P. kingi were described or illustrated in the papers of Moretti (1983), Edington (1964), Hickin (1967), Pitsch (1993), Edington & Hildrew (1995), and Waringer & Graf (1997).



Figs 1-2. Head capsule, dorsal view (last instar larva). 1. P. corniger McLachlan. 2. P. intricatus Morton.



Figs 3-6. Prothoracic leg (tibia, tarsus and tarsal claw) and anal claw of the last instar larva. 3-4. *P. corniger* McLachlan. 5-6. *P. intricatus* Morton.

The immature stages of the remaining four species are unknown. In this paper we describe the last instar larvae of *P. corniger* and *P. intricatus*.

Material and methods

Material studied: 22 larvae and one mature pupa of *P. corniger*; 68 larvae and 8 mature pupae of *P. intricatus*, all from several localities of Galicia (NW Spain).

Field collected pupae were used for the specific determination of the aquatic stages, larval exuviae from mature pupae with distinct genitalia were examined thereby ensuring the association between larval and adult specimens.

The main diagnostic characters used to distinguish the *Polycentropus* species larvae (cf. Wallace & Wallace, 1983) are related to the cephalic pigmentation, the protarsi/protibiae length ratio, and the angle of the anal claws.

For the description of the larval characters, we have adopted the terminology used by Williams & Wiggins (1981) and Edington & Hildrew (1995).

Results

Polycentropus corniger McLachlan, 1884 Figs 1, 3, 4

Description of the last instar larva

Larval length up to 14-15 mm (N=7).

Head (Fig. 1). Mean length: 1.70 mm; mean width: 1.51 mm (N=7). Head light brown, with a uniform colour (without dark bands nor marked discontinuities of pigment); area around the eyes and ventral side of the head even lighter. Muscle attachment spots of dark colour and clearly defined on dorsum, lateral areas and posterior area of genae. The posterior muscle attachment spots of the frontoclypeal apotome lie ahead of the posterior setal alveoli (seta 6). The setae 6, 9 and 14 are the longest of the head capsule.

Labrum concolorous with head dorsum and without median dark spot in the posterior margin. Mandibles with a sharp apical tooth and with 3 teeth in both dorsal and ventral blades. Left mandible with a group of indented setae in the concavity.

Thorax. Pronotum concolorous with head, anterior third lighter than the posterior two thirds. Mesoand metadorsum with one seta in sa1, three in sa2

and two setae in sa3. The prothoracic tarsi (Fig. 3) are about two thirds of tibial length. Lower distal end of the tarsus with well developed and numerous pectinate setae.

Abdomen. Typical of the genus. Lateral line in segment I composed by two long, dark setae and one small, transparent seta. Segments II-VIII with a lateral line of long dark setae, mainly inserted in the anterior and posterior thirds of the segment.

Dorsum of segment IX with two very small sclerites in posterior position, each with two tiny setae and a long, black seta inserted posteriorly. The anal claw (Fig. 4) is right-angled.

Discussion. Among the Iberian Polycentropus species, P. corniger is differentiated by having a relatively long protarsus. Thus, the tarsus of *P. corniger* clearly exceeds half the length of the respective tibia (Fig. 3), attaining about \(\frac{1}{3} \) of the tibial length. The protarsi of the remaining Iberian species of the genus (cf. Fig. 5) are, at most, twice the length of the tibiae. Nevertheless, it should be noted that, according with some drawings (see Pitsch 1993, p. 208, and Waringer & Graf 1997, p. 107, fig. 8), the protarsus of P. irroratus is almost as long as half the length of the tibia. Moreover, the cephalic capsule of *P. irrora*tus (cf. Pitsch 1993, Edington & Hildrew 1995, Waringer & Graf 1997) and P. corniger are very similar in colour. However, the anal claw of P. irroratus is obtuse-angled (cf. Wallace & Wallace 1983, Waringer & Graf 1997), whereas it is right-angled in P. corniger (Fig. 4).

Polycentropus intricatus Morton, 1910 Figs 2, 5, 6

Description of the last instar larva

Larval length up to 18.2-19.5 mm (N=20).

Head (Fig. 2). Mean length: 2.07 mm; mean width: 1.77 mm (N=20). Square, slightly wider at the posterior part and with conspicuous muscle attachment spots. Ground colour of the head dorsum light brown, with pale areas around the eyes and setal alveoli. Posterior part of the frontoclypeal apotome (behind the muscle attachment spots) paler than the ground colour of the head, and frontal area with a pale Y-shape area. Ventral side of the head of light colour, with clearly visible spots in the posterior part of the genae, near the occipital foramen.

Labrum concolorous with head dorsum, with a median dark spot in the posterior margin. Mandibles with a sharp apical tooth and with 3 teeth in the ventral blades. The dorsal blade bears 3 teeth in the left mandible while only 2 in the right. Left mandi-

ble with a group of indented setae in the concavity.

Thorax. Pronotum lighter than head, with dark muscle attachment spots. Prothoracic tarsus (Fig. 5) less than half length of the tibia.

Abdomen. Lateral line with 22-30 setae per segment, except segment I, with only two setae in this position. Dorsum of the abdominal segment IX similar to that of *P. corniger*. The anal claw (Fig. 6) is obtuse-angled.

Discussion. The uniform background colour of the head capsule of P. intricatus is very similar to that of P. corniger and P. irroratus; by contrast, the head capsule of P. kingi and P. flavomaculatus are distinctly banded (cf. Pitsch 1993, Edington & Hildrew 1995, Waringer & Graf, 1997). The anal claw of P. intricatus (Fig. 6) is, as in P. irroratus and P. kingi, obtuse-angled. As remarked above, the head colour patterns of P. kingi and P. intricatus are very different, but some difficulties may be encountered in separating the larvae of P. intricatus from those of P. irroratus. The frontoclypeal apotome of P. irroratus is very uniformly pigmented whereas two lighter areas can be distinguished in the apotome of P. intricatus: an area behind the posterior muscle attachment spots and a median Y-shaped area (Fig. 1). Moreover, in P. irroratus larvae, the frontoclypeal arc of spots lie behind the posterior setal alveoli (cf. Wallace & Wallace 1983, Edington & Hildrew 1995) while in P. intricatus it lies ahead these setal alveoli (frontoclypeal seta 6). Finally, in P. irroratus, and according to the papers of Pitsch (1993) and Waringer & Graf (1997), and the drawings of Bournaud et al. (1964) and Edington & Hildrew (1995), the width of the third big muscle spot (on parietals, near frontoclypeal vertex), is similar to the distance from the spot to the nearest frontoclypeal suture. By contrast, in P. intricatus, this distance is twice the width of the spot.

Notes on biology, ecology and distribution

P. corniger has been reported mainly from the upper part of streams and mountain brooks (Terra 1981, Basaguren 1990). The species was always found in clean, oxygenated waters, being intolerant with organic pollution (Basaguren 1990). The larvae were reported from low altitude streams of Pyrenees, below 460 m a.s.l. (Décamps 1967); in Galicia, they were collected in fast flowing streams at 180-300 m a.s.l.

The larvae of *P. intricatus* live preferably in brooks and small mountain streams, from 500 to 2000 m a.s.l. (Décamps 1967, 1968). In Galicia they were reported mainly from the western montane

localities (160-1350 m a.s.l.) where its flight period extends, as in Pyrenees (Décamps 1967), from July to September (González 1988).

The flight period of *P. corniger* extends from June to September in Portugal (Terra 1981), from June to August in Biscay, N Spain (Basaguren 1990), from July to September in Pyrenees (Décamps 1967) and from July to August in Galicia (González 1988).

P. corniger has been reported from the Iberian Peninsula and Pyrenees (González et al. 1992, Terra 1994) and, according to some scattered references, also from central Europe (see Pitsch 1993). In the Iberian Peninsula it is widely distributed, but the species was cited mainly from the NW quarter.

P. intricatus is widely distributed throughout SW Europe and, in the Iberian Peninsula, it was only cited from the northern half (González et al. 1992, Terra 1994).

Acknowledgements

This paper is a contribution to the project PGIDT01-PXI2002PR of the Xunta de Galicia.

References

- Basaguren, A. 1990. Los Tricópteros de la red hidrográfica de Bizkaia. – PhD. Thesis, Univ. País Vasco, 603 pp.
- Bournaud, M., Collardeu-Roux, C. & H. Tachet 1964. La larve de *Polycentropus multiguttatus* Curt. (Trichoptera). – Bull. mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon **33**: 18-24
- Décamps, H. 1967. Introduction à l'étude écologique des Trichoptères des Pyrénées. – Ann. Limnol. **3**(1): 101-176
- 1968. Vicariences ecologiques chez les Trichoptères des Pyrénées. – Ann. Limnol. 4(1): 1-50.
- Edington, J. M. 1964. The taxonomy of British polycentropid larvae (Trichoptera). Proc. Zool. Soc. London 143(2): 281-300
- -- & A. G. Hildrew 1995. A revised key to the caseless caddis larvae of the British Isles with notes on their ecology. – Scient. Publs. Freshw. Biol. Ass. 53: 1-119
- González, M. A. 1988. Inventario dos Tricópteros de Galicia (Insecta: Trichoptera). - Cad. Area Cienc. Biol. (Invent.), Sem. Est. Gal., II, O Castro-Sada, A Coruña: Ed. do Castro, 45 pp.
- -- , Terra, L. S. W., Garcia De Jalón, D. & F. Cobo 1992. Lista faunística y bibliográfica de los Tricópteros (Trichoptera) de la Península Ibérica e Islas Baleares. - Asoc. esp. Limnol. 11: 1-200

- Hickin, N. E. 1967. Caddis Larvae. Larvae of the British Trichoptera. – Hutchinson, London. 466 pp.
- Lepneva, S. G. 1964. Fauna of the U.S.S.R. Trichoptera 1, Larvae and Pupae of Annulipalpia. – Jerusalem. Israel Progr. Scient. Transl., 638 pp. (1970)
- Lestage, S. A. 1921 Trichoptera. In Rousseau, E. Les larves et nymphes aquatiques des insectes d'Europe. Bruxelles. 967 pp.
- Li Y. J., Morse J. C. & H. Tachet 2001. Pseudoneureclipsinae in Dipseudopsidae (Trichoptera: Hydropsychoidea), with descriptions of two new species of *Pseudoneureclipsis* from East Asia. Aquat. Ins. 23(2): 107-117
- Moretti, G. P. 1983. Guide per il riconoscimento delle specie animali delle acque interne italiane, 19. Tricotteri (Trichoptera). – C.N.R. 155 pp.
- Pitsch, T. 1993. Zur Larvaltaxonomie, Faunistik und Ökologie mitteleuropäischer Fliebwasser-Köcherfliegen (Insecta: Trichoptera). – Landschaftsentw. Umweltforsch. – Schr. Fachber. Landschaftsentw. S 8. Technische Universität Berlín 316 pp.
- Sedlák, E 1985. Bestimmungsschlüssel für mitteleuropäische Köcherfliegenlarven (Insecta, Trichoptera). – Wasser Abwasser 29, Beitr. Gewässerforsch. XV, Selbstverl. Bundesanst. Wassergüte Bundesminist. Land- u. Forstw. Wien: 146 pp.
- Steinmann, H. 1970. Tegzesek Trichoptera. Fauna Hungariae XV, 19, 400 pp. Budapest
- Tachet, H., Morse J. C. & A. Berly 2001. The larva and pupa of *Pseudoneureclipsis lusitanicus* Malicky, 1980 (Trichoptera: Hydropsychoidea): description, ecological data and taxonomical considerations. Aquat. Ins. 23(2): 93-106
- Terra, L. 1981. Lista faunística de Tricópteros de Portugal. (Insecta, Trichoptera). Bolm. Soc. port. Ent. 12: 1-42
- 1994. Atlas provisório dos Tricópteros (Insecta, Trichoptera) de Portugal Continental. Inst. Forest. (Ed.). Publ. No. 306: 100 pp.
- Wallace, I. D. & B. Wallace1983. A revised key of the genus *Plectrocnemia* (Polycentropodidae: Trichoptera) in Britain, with notes on *Plectrocnemia brevis* McLachlan. – Freshw. Biol. 13: 83-87
- Waringer, J. & W. Graf 1997. Atlas der österreichischen Köcherfliegenlarven: unter Einschluss der angrenzenden Gebiete. – Facultas-Univ.-Verlag Wien, 286 pp.
- Williams, N. E. & G. B. Wiggins 1981. A proposed setal nomenclature and homology for larval Trichoptera. In Moretti, G. P. (Ed.). Proc. 3rd. Int. Symp. Trichoptera. Perugia, 1980. – Junk, The Hague. Ser. Ent. 20: 421-429

Buchbesprechungen

31. Heckman, C. W.: Encyclopedia of South American Aquatic Insects: Collembola – Illustrated Keys to Known Families, Genera, and Species in South America. – Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht/Boston/London, 2001. 408 pp. ISBN 0-7923-6704-9

Dieses Werk stellt eine Monographie der Springschwänze (Collembola) Südamerikas dar, wobei das Hauptaugenmerk auf der Taxonomie dieser ursprünglichen, aber dennoch hoch abgeleiteten Insektengruppe liegt. Deutlich stellt der Autor heraus, wie wichtig gerade die Taxonomie als Ordnungsprinzip ist, und teilt die bisher bekannten Arten den jeweiligen übergeordneten Taxa zu und macht ihre Determination in Bestimmungsschlüsseln möglich. Die zahlreichen Abbildungen erleichtern die Zuordnung der Arten. Die Vorgehensweise wird in einer vorangestellten kurzen Einführung erklärt, ebenso die Probleme, die sich dem Taxonomen stellen. Dieser folgt die Darstellung der Beschreibung der nicht immer konsequenten Arbeiten der Kollegen, die fragliche Arten nicht zuordnen und eine Fülle von Problemfällen erzeugen. Dieser Zusammenfassung wiederum folgt die Ausweisung des geographischen Raumes. Der Beschreibung der Morphologie folgt ein kurzes Kapitel zur Ökologie, der Aufbewahrung und der Untersuchungsmethodik, dem sich der erste Bestimmungsschlüssel zu den Familien anschließt. Die Arten werden nur mit einem geopolitischen Namen zur Verbreitung versehen, einzelne ökologische Daten fehlen, deren Zusammenstellung aber auch nicht Ziel dieses Bestimmungswerkes ist. Das umfangreiche Literaturverzeichnis belegt die gewaltige Aufgabe, der sich der Autor gestellt hat, wobei er nicht nur die semiaguatischen, sondern auch die zahlreichen terrestrischen Arten einbezogen hat. Eine derartige Dokumentation bzw. Bestimmungshilfe würde man sich auch von anderen Regionen der Erde, ja auch für Europa wünschen. Gespannt kann man auf die Bearbeitungen weiterer aquatischer Insektengruppen Südamerikas sein, die hier angekündigt werden.

E.-G. Burmeister

32. Abe, T., Bignell, D., E. & M. Higashi (eds.): Termites: Evolution, Sociality, Symbioses, Ecology. – Kluwer Academic Publishers, Netherlands, 2000. 466 pp. ISBN 0-7923-6361-2

Nachdem vor 30 Jahren das zusammenfassende Werk 'Biology of Termites' in zwei Bänden von Krishna und Weesner herausgegeben wurde, liegt nun eine neue umfassende Dokumentation zu dieser besonders interessanten sozialen Insektengruppe vor. Die beiden Autoren Takuya Abe und Masahiko Higashi aus Japan, die bei einem tragischen Unfall in Mexico 2000 umgekommen sind, haben 1993 und 1997 an der Kyoto Universität je einen Woskshop initiiert mit den Themen 'Termite-Symbionts Systems' und 'Termite Taxonomy, distribution, evolution, ecology, global impact and control', die von namhaften Forschern auf diesem Gebiet besucht

wurden. Dieser Band enthält die neuesten Forschungsergebnisse der Teilnehmer dieser Kongresse, die die vielfältigen Facetten zur Biologie der Termiten beleuchten. So enthält dieser Band Beiträge zur Phylogenie mit klassischer und molekularer Merkmalsanalyse, zu ihrer Verwandtschaft mit den Schaben, zur Symbiontenanalyse, wobei Archaeen, Bakterien und Einzeller im Körper wie auch Pilze als Nahrungslieferanten eine entscheidende Rolle spielen, zur Differenzierung des Sozialstaates und der Kommunikation, zur Populationsdynamik und ihrer Bedeutung im Ökosystem. Allein 7 Artikel befassen sich mit den symbiontischen Mikroorganismen vor allem im Darmtrakt der Termiten, die verschiedenste biochemische Aufgaben erfüllen und entscheidend für den Stoffwechsel und die gesamte Funktion des Staates sind. Nur formal an den Schluß gestellt wird hier die problematische Koexistenz zwischen Mensch und Termiten, angesichts der Gebäudeschäden, die diese Tierchen verursachen. Der vorliegende Band stellt nicht nur die neuesten Erkenntnisse zusammen, sondern die umfangreichen Literaturzitate machen diesen auch zu einem wesentlichen Nachschlagewerk für diese interessante In-E.-G. Burmeister sektengruppe.

33. Wright, J. F., Sutcliffe, D. W. & M. T. Furse (eds.):
Assessing the biological quality of fresh waters –
Rivpacs and other techniques. – Freshwater Biological Assossiation, Ambleside, Cumbria, UK, 2000.
373 pp. paperback. ISBN 0-900386-62-2

Im Verlauf einer Tagung zur Arbeitsweise von RIV-PACS (River InVertebrate Prediction And Classification System) im September 1997, an der 59 Wissenschaftler aus 23 Ländern sich zu einem Erfahrungsaustausch trafen, wurde die Bedeutung der Makroinvertebratenfauna der Fließgewässer als Indikatoren für den Gewässerzustand besonders herausgestellt. Die hier vorgestellten 24 Einzeldarstellungen geben einen Überblick über die therotischen Ansätze zur statistischen Auswertung sowie zur Qualitätsbeurteilung der Biozönose, wobei in Einzelfällen auch Stillgewässer herangezogen werden. Vergleichbare Ansätze zur Kontrolle und zum Management der Gewässer sind aus Australien und Kanada bekannt. die in ähnlichen Dokumentationszentren ihre Ergebnisse zusammenfließen lassen. Die Einschätzung der natürlichen Besiedlung und deren anthropogen bedingte Veränderung stellt eine Kardinalfrage dar. Die Bewertung der Belastung hat zudem eine brisante umweltpolitische Bedeutung. Inwieweit RIVPACS als Datenbasis auch für Außenstehende zu nutzen ist, wird in mehreren Beispielen erläutert. Auf 29 Seiten sind zudem über 5090 Titel zu diesem Wissenskomplex zusammengestellt, wodurch dieser Tagungsband zu einem Nachschlagewerk für Fließwasserstudien und deren Modellcharakter wird, der wissenschaftstheoretische Konzepte für den Praktiker wie für Personen mit Monitoring-Aufgaben liefert.

E.-G. Burmeister

A revision of the brunnea-group of the genus Dicraspeda Chaudoir

(Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Odacanthinae)

Martin Baehr

Baehr, M. (2003): A revision of the *brunnea*-group of the genus *Dicraspeda* Chaudoir (Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Odacanthinae). – Spixiana **26/3**: 249-267

The species of the *brunnea*-group of the Australasian odacanthine genus *Dicraspeda* Chaudoir are revised and four new species are described: *D. angulipennis* from Halmahera, Ternate, and Morotai Islands, *D. papuensis* and *D. nigripes* from Papua New Guinea, and *D. glabrata* from Cape York Peninsula, northern Queensland, Australia. *D.* sublaevis (Macleay) from northern Australia is revaluated to full specific status from synonymy with *D. brunnea* Chaudoir. A key and checklist for all species of this group is added.

Dr. Martin Baehr, Zoologische Staatssammlung, Münchhausenstr. 21, D-81247 München, Germany

Introduction

The odacanthine genus Dicraspeda Chaudoir is widely distributed through the Indoaustralian realm from Indonesia and the Philippine Islands through the Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain to northern Australia, and in the southeast it is recorded as far as from Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (New Hebrides). This fairly speciose genus is polymorphic, and in New Guinea and northern Australia it includes several species that were formerly classified in the subgenera (or even separate genera) Philemonia Liebke and Macrocentra Chaudoir. That this subgeneric concept is rather weak can be gathered from such species as either D. minuta Baehr, or D. dubia (Gestro) and D. longiloba (Liebke) that in some ways are intermediary between the former 'subgenera' Dicraspeda s. str. (called 'brunnea-group' in this paper) and Philemonia ('bispinosa-group' in the sense of Darlington 1968). D. minuta, for example, is nearer to Dicraspeda s. str. in some character states (Baehr 1998), whereas D. dubia and D. longiloba in shape and structure are rather closely attached to Philemonia. Hence, for the present, no subgenera are acknowledged, and the polymorphism within the genus is accommodated by distinction of three species-groups, namely the brunnea-, bispinosa-, and

quadrispinosa-groups as used already by Darlington (1968), without taking a decision about the phylogenetic relations of these groups, or even, whether all groups are monophyletic.

This procedure has been chosen, because at least the monophyly of the *bispinosa*-group is doubtful with regard to such 'primitive' species as *D. dubia* (Gestro) and *D. minuta* Baehr. So, it would be conceivable that the bulk of species of the *bispinosa*-group is more closely related to the *quadrispinosa*-group (former genus or subgenus *Macrocentra* Chaudoir) than to either *D. minuta* Baehr or *D. dubia* (Gestro). The *brunnea*-group, however, most probably is a monophyletic unit, and were it not for the intermediate *D. minima* (Baehr), this group likely could be classified as an own genus.

At present, most species of the genus are known from New Guinea, where representatives of all three species-groups occur, and from Australia. Currently 18 species are recognized (Csiki 1932, Darlington 1968, Louwerens 1970, Moore et al. 1987, Baehr 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, Lorenz 1998), of which 10 would belong to 'Philemonia' and two to 'Macrocentra'. In the present paper four additional species of the brunnea-group are described as new, and D. sublaevis (Macleay) is revaluated from synonymy with D. brunnea Chaudoir.

Material and methods

Altogether c. 75 specimens of the *brunnea*-group were available for this study. Apparently, specimens of this species-group seem to be rare beetles, or, at least, they are not commonly collected.

For the taxonomic treatment standard methods are used. The male genitalia were removed from specimens soaked for a night in a jar under wet atmosphere, then cleaned for a short while in hot KOH.

For examination of the generally fine though taxonomically highly important puncturation and microreticulation of the surface a stereo microscope with up to 64x magnification was used, supported by a lamp of high intensity giving natural light that could be focussed. For exact definition of the microsculpture such light is preferable, because fibre-glass optics substantially change the impression of the surface structures.

The habitus photographs were obtained by a digital camera using SPOT Advanced for Windows 3.5 and subsequently were worked with Corel Photo Paint 10.

Measurements

Measurements were taken using a stereo microscope with an ocular micrometer. Length has been measured from apex of labrum to apex of elytra. Lengths, therefore, may slightly differ from those of other authors. Length of pronotum was measured along midline, width of pronotum at widest part, width of base of pronotum at the extreme tips of the basal angles. Length of eye includes a small dark coloured ring of ocellae behind the light area. Ratios are somewhat variable in most species, but generally they offer rather good measures of relative shape.

Abbreviations of collections mentioned in text

ANIC	Australian National Insect Collection, Can-
	berra
ANIC-MMS	Australian National Insect Collection, Can-
	berra, as permanent loan from Macleay
	Museum, Sydney
BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London
CBM	Working Collection M. Baehr at Zoolo-
	gische Staatssammlung, München
CBM-ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung, München,
	as permanent loan in Working Collection
	M. Baehr
CBS	Collection R. Bejsak, Sydney

IRSNB Institut Royal de Sciences Naturelles, Bruxelles

MNHN Museum National de l'Histoire Naturelle,

NMV Museum of Victoria, Melbourne
QMB Queensland Museum, Brisbane
SAMA South Australian Museum, Adelaide

SMNS Staaliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stutt-

ZMUC

Zoological Museum of the University of Copenhagen

Characters

Since all species of the *brunnea*-group are very closely related and therefore the male genitalia are remarkably similar throughout the group, external characters like general body shape, shape of eyes, pronotum, apex of elytra, striation, puncturation and microreticulation of elytra, and colour of legs and antennae are better suitable for the distinction of the species. In particular depth and puncturation of the elytral striae and shape and extent of microreticulation on the intervals are highly characteristic for any species and should be carefully investigated under high magnification.

Habits

Very little is known about the habits of most species of the genus *Dicraspeda*, and in particular of those of the *brunnea*-group. Of the material at hand, some specimens were collected at light, others were fogged (e.g. the series of *D. hebridarum* Baehr that was probably sampled from the lower reaches of tree trunks), a few were collected in pitfall traps on the ground, but most specimens have been sifted from litter in lowland rain forest. Characteristically, no one specimen has been sampled near water. This habit is characteristic for many of the more 'primitive' Australian-New Guinean odacanthines that, deviating from the many 'normal' hygrophilous, commonly reed-inhabiting odacanthine beetles of other continents, prefer habitats away from water.

According to Darlington (1968), members of the genus *Dicraspeda* – at least in New Guinea – are claimed to live 'in understory foliage of rain forest'. That this is not the general way of life, or that it may apply only for certain species, is demonstrated by the various collecting circumstances noted above. Although some species certainly live in rain forest, others, e.g. *D. sublaevis* (Macleay), have been collected by the author in fairly open, even semiarid country in northern Australia, and even the rain forest living species may inhabit rather the leaf litter on the ground than foliage.

Probably, Darlington's statement may apply only for those species of the *bispinosa-('Philemonia')* and *quadrispinosa-*groups (*'Macrocentra')*, that possess more or less deeply bilobed 4th tarsomeres, and the tarsi of which are clothed with elongate, adhesive hairs in both sexes. Both of these character states suggest an arboricolous or at least a planti-

colous mode of life. In all species of the *brunnea*-group, however, the 4th tarsomeres are barely excised and the lower surface of the tarsi lacks such adhesive hairs, though is only furnished with comparatively sparse bristles. This difference corroborates the supposed ground-dwelling habits of the species of the *brunnea*-group.

The bispinose or even quadrispinose elytral apices found in most species of the *bispinosa*- and *quadrispinosa*-groups – except for few species that possess only a denticulate apex – likewise indicate tree-living habits of these species that perhaps run on leaves much alike members of the well known arboricolous carabid genera *Demetrida* Chaudoir or *Agra* Fabricius, most species of which likewise posses spined elytra. It has been suggested that spinose elytra may act as a protection from insect-eating birds, because these insects are more difficult to swallow then. However, spinose elytra even may simply dismember the outline of the beetle and thus give some protection against enemies. Perhaps, both means are working together.

In the *brunnea*-group, however, the sutural angle of the elytra is never spined, and even the external angles mostly are rounded off, whereas these are distinctly angulate or even somewhat acute in all species of the *bispinosa*-group. The absence of any spines at the apex of the elytra in the *brunnea*-group, therefore, is strong evidence that the species are not threatened in the same way by birds, which again indicates a litter-inhabiting life rather than tree-living habits.

Apart from the mentioned collecting circumstances, virtually nothing is known about habits, diet, and life history; and from my knowledge, no larvae of any species were recorded so far.

Genus Dicraspeda (s. str.) Chaudoir

Dicraspeda Chaudoir, 1862: 300; Sloane 1923: 30; Csiki
 1932: 1536; Liebke 1938: 88; Darlington 1968: 210;
 Moore et al. 1987: 274; Baehr 1996: 138; 1997: 30; 1998:
 174; Lorenz 1998: 420.

Type species: *Dicraspeda brunnea* Chaudoir, 1862, by monotypy.

Note. Both named Australian species of the *brunnea*-group [*D. nitida* (Sloane) and *D. sublaevis* (Macleay)] originally were described under the generic name *Eudalia* Castelnau, which belongs to a related genus that is distinguished from *Dicraspeda* s.l. mainly by absence of the characteristic lateral sulcus on the pronotum and by the punctate head (Baehr 1999). For a long period both genera were not clearly distinguished and even Sloane (1917), in his review of

the Australian Odacanthinae, united the species of both genera under the name *Eudalia*. In a second paper Sloane (1923) then revaluated *Dicraspeda* and arranged the species more adequately.

The brunnea-group

In the brunnea-group (former subgenus Dicraspeda s. str.) species are united that combine the following distinguishing characters: Shape of body rather wide, depressed, in particular with respect to elvtra; generally not spined elytral apices; very large, laterally remarkably protruding eyes, depressed prothorax bearing a wide, depressed, coarsely punctate lateral sulcus that is medially margined by a distinct ridge. Species of this group range from the Greater Sunda Islands except for Sumatra, and the Philippines through the Moluccas and New Guinea to northern Australia, the Solomon Islands and New Hebrides (Vanatua). Thus, the range of the brunnea-group is by far greater than the ranges of the bispinosa- and quadrispinosa-groups that do not occur on either Sunda Islands (including Sulawesi) or Philippine Islands, and are rare in northern Australia where they only occur in a restricted area in the northernmost part of northern Oueensland.

The *brunnea*-group at present includes five species (Moore et al. 1987, Lorenz 1998) and in addition *D. sublaevis* (Macleay) that so far was rendered synonymous with *D. brunnea* Chaudoir.

Dicraspeda brunnea Chaudoir Figs 8, 9, 20

Chaudoir, 1862: 300; Sloane 1923: 31; Csiki 1932: 1536; Liebke 1938: 89; Darlington 1968: 210; Moore et al. 1987: 274; Baehr 1996: 138, 139; 1997: 30; 1998: 174; Lorenz 1998: 420.

Examined types. Lectotype (by present designation): A fragment of a male specimen, of which only major parts of the abdomen and the right elytron are left, *brunnea* Chaud. Célébes Wallace, (ex Chaudoir Coll., MNHM).

Note. It is difficult to decide, whether the differences in shape and structure between the specimens available from Sulawesi, Bali, Lombok, Borneo, the Philippines, and Thailand only refer to intraspecific variation within a single species, whether these populations, or at least parts of them, belong to different taxa, be it subspecies or even species. Because male genitalia, when present, are very similar in all populations, as they are throughout the whole *brunnea*group, for the present and until no new evidence is available, all insular and mainland populations are

regarded parts of a widespread species that is rather variable in size and relative shape of prothorax and elytra.

The specimens from Sulawesi stand out through their large size and their comparatively narrow head.

Diagnosis. Characterized by yellow legs, deeply impressed and coarsely punctate elytral striae, and distinct microreticulation on the elytra. Distinguished from most similar species *D. sublaevis* (Macleay) by more convex elytra with distinct impression in anterior third, and considerably coarser puncturation of elytral striae.

Note. The male genitalia of this species (of a specimen from Lombok Island) have been figured in Baehr (1996, fig. 1).

Supplementary description (for comparison the body measurements and ratios of the various populations of different islands are tabulated below).

Measurements: Length: 5.5-6.5 mm, width: 2.2-2.4 mm. Ratios. Length/width of pronotum: 1.11-1.16; width of head/width of pronotum: 1.07-1.16; length/width of elytra: 1.48-1.58.

	N	length	length/width of prothorax	width head/prothorax	length/width of elytra
brunnea (Sulawesi)	6	6.1-6.5	1.11-1.14	1.07-1.09	1.48-1.52
brunnea (Bali)	1	6.2	1.16	1.13	1.51
brunnea (Lombok)	2	6.1-6.2	1.12-1.15	1.13-1.15	1.50-1.52
brunnea (Borneo)	11	5.5-6.2	1.11-1.16	1.11-1.16	1.54-1.58
brunnea (Philippines)	2	5.9-6.0	1.11-1.15	1.10-1.11	1.49-1.51
brunnea (Thailand)	1	6.1	1.11	1.15	1.52

Variation. According to the available material this species seems to be rather variable concerning size, shape of eyes, prothorax, and elytra, and also to colouration of antennae and legs. The series from Borneo has remarkably narrow and elongate elytra and, at the average, it is rather small. The specimens from Sulawesi stand out through large size and comparatively narrow heads. However, the sample is too small for any attempt to distinguish local, or insular, or regional populations, or even to characterize populations by assigning nomenclatorial valid names to them.

Distribution. This species was noted by Darlington (1968) as occurring in New Guinea and by Moore et al. (1987) in Australia. The Australian records, however, refer to *D. sublaevis* (Macleay) which had been synonymized with *D. brunnea* for a long time, and the New Guinean records noted by Darlington (1968) with high probability also refer to other, new species described in the present paper. At any rate, I never saw specimens of *D. brunnea* from New Guinea nor Australia. Hence, at the present state of knowledge, *D. brunnea* is only known from various Indonesian and Philippine islands, and recently was also recorded from southernmost Thailand.

Additional material examined: 483, 499, BORNEO – MALAYSIA: Sabah: Mt. Kinabalu Park, vic. Serinsim sub-station / $6^{\circ}12^{\circ}N$ $116^{\circ}33^{\circ}E$ L. F. 180-250 m 30.VII.

1998 D. Bartsch & C. Häuser leg / Dicraspeda brunnea Chd. det. M. Baehr '99 (CBM, SMNS); 233, 19, BOR-NEO - MALAYSIA: Sabah: Mt. Kinabalu Park, Poring Hot Springs 600 m 20.VIII.1998 / canopy walkway (40 m) 6°03'N 116°42'E L. F. D. Bartsch & C. Häuser leg / Dicraspeda brunnea Chd. det. M. Baehr '99 (CBM, SMNS); 233, INDONESIA, LOMBOK IS. SENARO, N slope of Rinjani, 2.-5. Feb. 1994 Bolm lgt. 1100 m / Dicraspeda brunnea CHD. det. M. Baehr '95 (CBM, SMNS); 18, BALI, Gilimanuk, NE Cekik, 30-300 m / leg. A. Riedel 22.VI.2002 (CBM); 299, PHILIPPINES: LEYTE VISCa N Baybay, 1991 sec.-forest, 100-200 m leg. SCHAWALLER et al. / Dicraspeda brunnea CHD. det. M. Baehr '95 (CBM, SMNS); 13, S-Sulawesi Umg. Padang Bantimurung, 29.8. 1990, leg. Riedel / Dicraspeda brunnea CHD. det. M. Baehr '91 (CBM); 18, Thailand, Karon Puket 12 Jul 98 leg. R. Rober (CBM); 299, Sulawesi Utara Dumoga Bone Nat. Park Rentice II (280 m), Station: 106 24.XI.1985 Leg. J. Van Stalle (IRSNB); 2&&, Sulawesi Utara Dumoga Bone Nat. Park Hogg's Bag subcamp (660 m) 15.XI.1985, Station 095 (IRSNB); 2 さる, Sulawesi Utara Dumoga Bone Nat. Park subcamp Hogg's Bag (660 m) X.1985, Station: 048 (IRSNB); 18, Sulawesi Utara Dumoga Bone Nat. Park subcamp Barney's (300 m) X.1985, Station: 022 (IRSNB).

Relationships. By virtue of its distinct microreticulation and rather deeply impressed elytral striae *D. brunnea* probably is most closely related to *D. sublaevis* (Macleay) from Northern Territory and northwestern Australia.

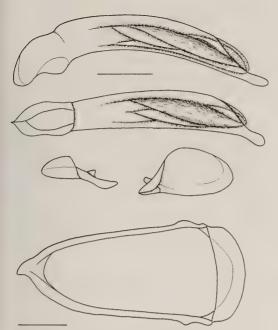


Fig. 1. Dicraspeda nitida (Sloane). Male genitalia: aedeagus, parameres, and genital ring; scale: 0.25 mm.

Dicraspeda sublaevis (Macleay) (stat. restit.) Figs 10, 20

Macleay, 1888: 448 (Eudalia); Sloane 1917: 415 (Eudalia);1923: 31; Csiki 1932: 1537; Moore et al. 1987: 274;Lorenz 1998: 420.

Examined types. Syntypes: 2 fragments, N. W. Australia, Syntype (ANIC-MMS).

Note. Sloane (1923) claimed that *D. sublaevis* (Macleay) should be synonymous with *D. brunnea* Chaudoir and all later authors followed him in this statement. However, careful comparison of Australian specimens assigned to *D. sublaevis* with specimens of '*D. brunnea*' from various localities clearly demonstrates several evident morphological differences as enumerated in the diagnosis and key. Hence, this species herewith is revaluated to full specific status. The male genitalia have not yet been studied. For comparison the measurements and ratios are tabulated in the appendix.

Diagnosis. Characterized by yellow legs, deeply impressed elytral striae, and distinct microreticulation on the elytra. Distinguished from the most similar species of the *brunnea*-complex by more depressed elytra lacking any distinct impression in anterior third, and by far less coarse puncturation of the elytral striae.

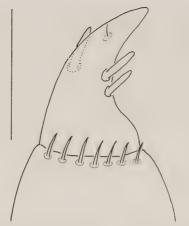


Fig. 2. Dicraspeda nitida (Sloane). Female stylomeres 1 and 2; scale: 0.1 mm.

Note. The male genitalia are so far unknown. For comparison measurements and ratios of the available specimens are tabulated in the appendix.

Distribution. The species seems to be distributed in the northern part of Northern Territory of Australia and in adjacent northwestern Australia. Apparently, in this area it replaces *D. nitida* Sloane which occurs in North Queensland.

Additional material examined: 3\$\pi\$, Australien, NT 17 km ne. Willeroo 8.11.1984 M. Baehr / Dicraspeda sublaevis Macl. det. M. Baehr 1986 (CBM); 1\$\pi\$, Australien, WA 26 km e. Napier Downs, Kimberleys, 23.11.1984 M. Baehr / Dicraspeda sublaevis Macl. det. M. Baehr 1986 (CBM); 1\$\pi\$, Flora R. N. T. Coll by Prof. (unreadable) 1912 / 823 Eudalia sublaevis Macl. Det. by Sloan 6.13 (NMV); 1\$\pi\$, Darwin G. F. Hill / Eudalia sublaevis Macl. Id. by T. G. Soane (SAMA); 1\$\pi\$, Derby. N.W.A. W. D. Dodd / J.7708 N. W. Australia (SAMA).

Dicraspeda nitida (Sloane) Figs 1, 2, 11, 20

Sloane, 1917: 420 (*Eudalia*); Csiki 1932: 1537; Moore et al. 1987: 275; Lorenz 1998: 420.

Examined types. Holotype: Kuranda, Qld. / Type Eudalia nitida Sl. Id. by T. G. Sloane (ANIC).

Note. Although Csiki (1932) noted *D. nitida* as synonymous with *D. brunnea*, this decision was not followed neither by Moore et al. (1987) nor by Lorenz (1998). Indeed, *D. nitida* is rather different in certain morphological characters from *D. brunnea* and certainly is a separate species. For comparison the body measurements and ratios are tabulated in the appendix, and the male genitalia are described and

figured for the first time.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1). Genital ring rather narrow and elongate, symmetric, slightly narrowed to the short, acute apex. Aedeagus slender and elongate, laterally slightly sinuate, lower surface very gently concave. Apex moderately elongate, slightly turned to the right, barely knobbed, straight.

Female genitalia (Fig. 2). Stylomere 2 rather elongate, evenly curved laterally, with acute apex. With two stout ventro-lateral ensiform setae, a rather large dorso-median ensiform seta, and a single short nematiform seta arising from a groove in apical third. Base of stylomere 1 with c. 7 elongate ensiform setae.

Diagnosis. Characterized by yellow legs, barely impressed but rather coarsely punctate elytral striae, and weak though perceptible microreticulation on the elytra. Distinguished from the most similar species *D. hebridarum* Baehr and *D. glabrata*, spec. nov. by longer, less oviform elytra lacking any distinct transverse impression in anterior third; further distinguished from *D. hebridarum* by more transverse orbits, and from *D. glabrata* by narrower pronotum and presence of microreticulation on the elytra.

Distribution. Apparently this species is fairly widely distributed in northeastern Queensland, in the North up to Cape Tribulation. Perhaps all Queensland records of *D. brunnea* Chaudoir refer to this species.

Additional material examined: 3&&, 299, Australia, Qld. Cape Tribulation 2. 1995 leg. Lamond / Dicraspeda nitida Sl. det. M. Baehr '95 (CBM); 19, AUS. Qld. 3.XII. 1988 Helenvale, UV light Vr. R. Beysak lgt. (CBS); 13, NEQ: 16°18'S × 145°05'E Windsor Tbld, SE open for 9 Feb-17 May 1998, 850 m G. B. Monteith & D. J. Cook Pitfall, open forest. 1890 (QMB); 19, Noah Creek Qld. 16°08'S 145°25'E 27 July 1993 H. Mitchell R Kitching / Bp-14-5 (CRC); 19, N. E. Qld: 19.16S, 147.03E Mt. Cleveland summit 23 Mar 1991. Monteith Pyrethr. Rain For. 500 m (QMB); 13, Etty Bay, via Innisfail N. Qld. 24 Oct 1980 G. B. Monteith Pyrethrum, rainforest (QMB); 18, 19, Kuranda N. Q. 22.3.52 C. Oke / Dicraspeda nitida Sl. Det. B. P. Moore (NMV); 13, Stewart R. Q. Jan.-Feb. 1927 Hale & Tindale (SAMA); 13, 19, Cairns dist.: F. D. Dodd (SAMA); 18, 19, Cape York Queensland / Lea 19177 / J.7077 Queensland (SAMA); 13, Cape York Queensland (SAMA); 13, Cairns Allen /= J.7077 of S.A. Mus. / 19177 Queensland (SAMA).

Dicraspeda obsoleta Baehr Figs 12, 20

Baehr, 1996: 140; 1997: 30; 1998: 174; Lorenz 1998: 420.

Examined types. Holotype: &, Irian Jaya, Biak Is. Umg. Sepse, 3.10.1990, leg. A. Riedel / HOLOTYPE Dicraspeda obsoleta sp. nov. det. M. Baehr '94 (ZSM-CBM).

Diagnosis. Characterized by yellow legs and absence of microreticulation on the elytra. Distinguished at the first glance from all other yellow-legged species by extremely fine puncturation of the absolutely not impressed elytral striae, apically slightly darkened antennae, and rather oblique orbits.

Note. The male genitalia of this species have been figured in Baehr (1996, fig. 2). For comparison the body measurements and ratios are tabulated in the appendix.

Distribution. Known only from the holotype sampled on Biak Island, northwestern Irian Jaya, New Guinea.

Additional material examined: None.

Dicraspeda hebridarum Baehr Figs 13, 20

Baehr, 1998: 175.

Examined types. Holotype: &, New Hebrides, Aneityum. Red Crest. 1,200 ft. 3 m. N.E. of Anelgauhat. III.1955 / L. E. Cheesman. B. M. 1955-217 / HOLOTYPE Dicraspeda hebridarum sp. nov. Det. M. Baehr '97 (BMNH).

Diagnosis. Characterized by yellow legs, barely impressed but rather coarsely punctate elytral striae, and weak though perceptible microreticulation on the elytra. Distinguished from the most similar species *D. nitida* (Sloane) and *D. glabrata*, spec. nov. by more oblique orbits; further distinguished from *D. nitida* by shorter, more oviform elytra, and from *D. glabrata* by absence of any transverse impression in anterior third of elytra and presence of microreticulation on the elytra.

Note. The male genitalia of this species have been figured in Baehr (1998, fig. 3). The female genitalia are very similar to those of *D. nitida* (Sloane). For comparison the body measurements and ratios are tabulated in the appendix.

Distribution. Vanuatu (New Hebrides). So far recorded from Aneityum and Iririkl Islands.

Additional material examined: ১৫৫, 2৭৭, VANUATU: Iririkl Is. 17°45′S × 166°18′E 31 Aug 1999. 7857 G. Thompson. pyreth. remnant rainforest (CBM, QMB).

Dicraspeda glabrata, spec. nov. Figs 3, 14, 20

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, AUST: QLD: NE: West Claudie R., Iron Range 5 Dec 1985 G. Monteith / QM Berlesate No. 692 12.45S 143.14E Rainforest, 50 m Sieved litter (QMB). – Paratypes: 2♂♂, 2♀♀, same data (CBM, QMB).

Diagnosis. Characterized by yellow legs, not impressed and rather finely punctate elytral striae, and absence of any traces of microreticulation from the elytra. Distinguished from most similar species *D. nitida* (Sloane) and *D. hebridarum* Baehr by total lack of microreticulation and presence of an impression in anterior third of elytra; further distinguished from *D. nitida* by shorter, more oviform elytra, and from *D. hebridarum* by more transverse orbits.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.8-6.1 mm, width: 2.2-2.35 mm. Ratios. Length/width of pronotum: 1.05-1.09; width of head/width of pronotum: 1.07-1.11; length/width of elytra: 1.47-1.50.

Colour. Upper and lower surfaces of head and pronotum uniformly deep black, elytra dark piceous-black, lateral channel indistinctly lighter, abdomen piceous. Labrum piceous, mandibles, palpi, antennae, and legs uniformly reddish.

Head. Large, triangular, wider than pronotum, upper surface rather depressed. Eyes very large, almost twice as long as orbits, laterally remarkably projecting, considerably interrupting the lateral curve of head. Orbits very oblique, in same line with eves, though anteriorly even very faintly concave, posteriorly slightly convex, forming a very distinct angle with neck. Distance between eyes > twice as wide as diameter of eye. Clypeus separated by a fine suture that is shortly interrupted in middle, posterior part transversely convex. Labrum large, anteriorly straight, 6-setose. Mandibles and palpi of average size, mandibles anteriorly regularly incurved. Labium with elongate, triangular tooth. Frons laterally near clypeal suture with a deep, oblique impression that begins with a circular groove, in middle of frons with a more or less distinct horseshoe-shaped impression. Medially of eye with a strong ridge. Neck separated from vertex by a shallow, transverse furrow. Posterior supraorbital seta situated behind posterior margin of eye. Antennae of average size, surpassing base of pronotum by about one antennomere. Median antennomeres almost twice as long as wide. Surface of head apart from labrum without microreticulation, impunctate and impilose, highly glossy.

Prothorax. Distinctly longer than wide, laterally rather convex, surface rather depressed. Widest

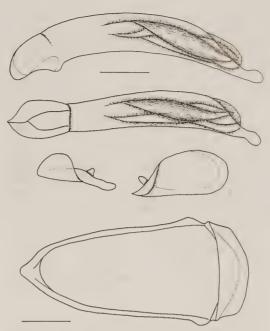


Fig. 3. *Dicraspeda glabrata*, spec. nov. Male genitalia: aedeagus, parameres, and genital ring; scale: 0.25 mm.

slightly in front of middle, margin gently rounded, near basal angles shortly and gently concave. Lateral border prominent, raised throughout, lateral margin with a deep and rather wide channel that considerably narrows towards apex and base. Channel abruptly bordered medially by a conspicuous ridge. Proepipleura and proepisternum narrowly visible from above. Apex almost straight, unbordered, anterior angles rounded off, barely visible. Base very gently convex, unbordered, posterior angles right though obtuse at apex. Median line deeply impressed, punctate-crenulate, not attaining base. Anterior transverse sulcus shallow, v-shaped, coarsely punctate, basal transverse sulcus barely impressed. Posterior marginal seta absent, anterior marginal pore and seta situated at widest part of pronotum, slightly inside of marginal border, seta elongate. Surface without microreticulation, median surface laterally slightly striolate, lateral sulcus, apex, base and disk near median sulcus sparsely though very coarsely punctate. Disk very glossy.

Elytra. Large in comparison with fore body, more than twice as wide as prothorax, rather quadrate, though posteriorly slightly widened and lateral margin in anterior third faintly compressed. Surface depressed, disk in basal third with shallow though distinct transverse impression. Humeri wide, almost evenly rounded. Marginal channel moderately wide. Apex wide, oblique, laterally moderate-

ly concave. Lateral apical angle clearly rounded, sutural angle obtuse, apex with coarse border line, particularly near lateral angles distinctly denticulate. All striae indicated, though only punctate, not impressed, intervals depressed. Puncturation becoming weaker in apical half. 3rd interval with four setiferous punctures, the 1st and 3rd ones situated in a slight impression. Anterior puncture situated at first third and close to 3rd stria, the median and apical ones adjacent to 2nd stria, the median puncture situated at posterior two fifth of elytra, both apical ones situated close together at apical sixth of elytra. The anterior three setae rather elongate, slightly inclined, the 4th seta considerably shorter and upright. Marginal series of setiferous punctures consisting of 6 anterior setae behind shoulder, 7 apical setae in front of lateral apical angles, 1 large intercalar seta, and 2 setae near suture at apex. Most of surface without microreticulation that is only present in apical fourth or fifth, where it is highly superficial and consists of slightly transverse meshes. Surface highly glossy. Wings fully developed.

Lower surface. Prosternum, proepisternum, proepimeron, and mesepisternum with very coarse punctures, metasternum, metepisternum, and abdomen impunctate. Metepisternum elongate, slightly >2× as long as wide. Terminal sternum in male bisetose, in female quadrisetose, in male in middle

slightly excised.

Legs. Rather elongate. 5th tarsomeres setose on lower surface, 4th tarsomeres with shallow (<⅓ of length) excision. Apex of 1st tarsomere and 2nd and 3rd tarsomeres of male anterior tarsus asymmetrically, sparsely biseriately squamose.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3). Genital ring rather narrow and elongate, symmetric, slightly narrowed to the obtusely rounded apex. Aedeagus slender and elongate, laterally slightly sinuate, lower surface very gently concave. Apex comparatively short, slightly turned to the right, distinctly knobbed and upturned.

Female genitalia. Very similar to those of *D. nitida* (Sloane).

Variation. Very little variation noted.

Distribution. Iron Range, mid of Cape York Peninsula, northeastern Queensland. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Sieved from litter in lowland rain forest. This is probably a ground-living, non-hygrophilous species.

Etymology. The name refers to the glabrous elytra devoid of any microreticulation.

Dicraspeda papuensis, **spec. nov.** Figs 4, 15, 20

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, Papua NG, Morobe-Pr. Tekadu-Kakaro, Ivimka Riv. Stat. 170 m, sifted, 3.3.1998, A. Riedel (CBM-ZSM). – Paratypes: 1♂, 1♀, same data (CBM).

Diagnosis. Characterized by yellow legs, barely impressed, moderately coarsely punctate elytral striae, and absence of microreticulation on the elytra. Distinguished from most similar species *D. obsoleta* Baehr and *D. glabrata*, spec. nov. by presence of a distinct transverse impression on the elytra; further distinguished from *D. obsoleta* by coarser puncturation of the elytra and shorter, more transverse orbits; and from *D. glabrata* by longer pronotum and longer elytra, and less deep excision of the apex of the elytra.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.8-5.9 mm, width: 2.25-2.3 mm. Ratios. Length/width of pronotum: 1.07-1.13; width of head/width of pronotum: 1.10-1.13; length/width of elytra: 1.51-1.53.

Colour. Upper and lower surfaces of head and pronotum uniformly black, elytra not lighter, lateral channel indistinctly lighter, abdomen piceous. Labrum and mandibles piceous, palpi and 1st antennomere light brown, rest of antenna reddish, legs yel-

low though tibiae very slightly darker.

Head. Large, triangular, wider than pronotum, upper surface rather depressed. Eyes very large, almost twice as long as orbits, laterally remarkably projecting, considerably interrupting the lateral curve of head. Orbits very oblique, in same line with eyes, though anteriorly even very faintly concave, posteriorly slightly convex, forming a very distinct angle with neck. Distance between eyes > twice as wide as diameter of eye. Clypeus separated by a fine suture that is shortly interrupted in middle, posterior part transversely convex. Labrum large, anteriorly straight, 6-setose. Mandibles and palpi of average size, mandibles anteriorly regularly incurved. Labium with elongate, triangular tooth. Frons laterally near clypeal suture with a deep, oblique impression that begins with a circular groove, in middle of frons with a more or less distinct horseshoe-shaped impression. Medially of eye with a strong ridge. Neck separated from vertex by a shallow, transverse furrow. Posterior supraorbital seta situated behind posterior margin of eye. Antennae of average size, surpassing base of pronotum by about one antennomere. Median antennomeres almost twice as long as wide. Surface of head apart from labrum without microreticulation, impunctate and impilose, highly glossy.

Prothorax, Considerably longer than wide, laterally rather convex, surface rather depressed. Widest slightly in front of middle, margin gently rounded, near basal angles shortly and gently concave. Lateral border prominent, raised throughout, lateral margin with a deep and rather wide channel that considerably narrows towards apex and base. Channel abruptly bordered medially by a conspicuous ridge. Proepipleura and proepisternum narrowly visible from above. Apex almost straight, unbordered, anterior angles rounded off, barely visible. Base very gently convex, unbordered, posterior angles right though obtuse at apex. Median line deeply impressed, punctate-crenulate, not attaining base. Anterior transverse sulcus shallow, v-shaped, coarsely punctate, basal transverse sulcus barely impressed. Posterior marginal seta absent, anterior marginal pore and seta situated at widest part of pronotum, slightly inside of marginal border, seta elongate. Surface without microreticulation, median surface laterally slightly striolate, lateral sulcus, apex, base and disk near median sulcus sparsely though coarsely punctate. Disk very glossy.

Elytra. Large in comparison with fore body, more than twice as wide as prothorax, rather quadrate, though posteriorly slightly widened and lateral margin in anterior third faintly compressed. Surface depressed, disk in basal third with shallow though distinct transverse impression. Humeri wide, almost evenly rounded. Marginal channel moderately wide. Apex wide, oblique, laterally moderately concave. Lateral apical angle clearly rounded, sutural angle obtuse, apex with coarse border line, particularly near lateral angles distinctly denticulate. All striae distinct, though only punctate, barely impressed, intervals depressed. Puncturation fairly coarse, becoming weaker in apical half. 3rd interval with four setiferous punctures, all situated in a slight impression. Anterior puncture situated at first third and close to 3rd stria, the median and apical ones adjacent to 2nd stria, the median puncture situated at posterior two fifth of elytra, both apical ones situated close together at apical sixth of elytra. The anterior three setae rather elongate, slightly inclined, the 4th seta considerably shorter and upright. Marginal series of setiferous punctures consisting of 6 anterior setae behind shoulder, 7 apical setae in front of lateral apical angles, 1 large intercalar seta, and 2 setae near suture at apex. Most of surface without microreticulation that is only present in apical fourth or fifth, where it is highly superficial and consists of slightly transverse meshes. Surface highly glossy. Wings fully developed.

Lower surface. Prosternum, proepisternum, proepimeron, and mesepisternum with very coarse punctures, metasternum, metepisternum, and ab-

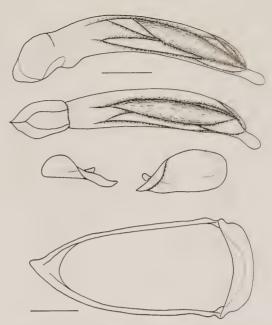


Fig. 4. Dicraspeda papuensis, spec. nov. Male genitalia: aedeagus, parameres, and genital ring; scale: 0.25 mm.

domen impunctate. Metepisternum elongate, slightly >2× as long as wide. Terminal sternum in male bisetose, in female quadrisetose, in male in middle slightly excised.

Legs. Rather elongate. 5th tarsomeres setose on lower surface, 4th tarsomeres with shallow (<⅓ of length) excision. Apex of 1st tarsomere and 2nd and 3rd tarsomeres of male anterior tarsus asymmetrically, sparsely biseriately squamose.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Genital ring rather narrow and elongate, rather symmetric, slightly narrowed to the angulate, slightly asymmetric apex. Aedeagus slender and elongate, laterally slightly sinuate, lower surface very gently concave. Apex comparatively short, slightly turned to the right, neither knobbed or upturned.

Female genitalia. Very similar to those of *D. nitida* (Sloane).

Variation. Slight variation noted in puncturation of elytral striae that varies to some degree in its coarseness.

Distribution. Eastern Papua New Guinea. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances. Sieved from litter in low-land rain forest. This is probably a ground-living, non-hygrophilous species.

Etymology. The name refers to the distribution of this species in Papua New Guinea.

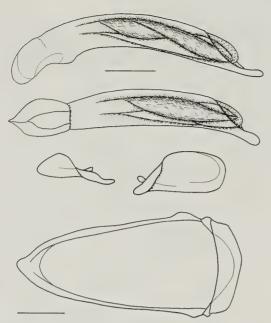


Fig. 5. Dicraspeda nigripes, spec. nov. Male genitalia: aedeagus, parameres, and genital ring; scale: 0.25 mm.

Dicraspeda nigripes, **spec. nov.** Figs 5, 16, 20

Examined types. Holotype: &, Papua NG, Sandaun-Pr. Minamin 1000 m, sifted, 19.5.1998, A. Riedel (CBM-ZSM). – Paratypes: 1&, same data (CBM); 2&, Canopy mission P.N.G. Madang province Baiteta, FOG M4 22.IV.1993 Leg. Olivier Missa (IRSNB).

Diagnosis. Characterized by piceous legs, slightly darkened 1st antennomere, and comparatively deep impression in anterior third of elytra. Distinguished from most similar species *D. angulipennis*, spec. nov. by deeper transverse elytral impression, absence of microreticulation of elytra, and gently rounded external apical angle of elytra.

Description

Measurements. Length: 6.0-6.3 mm, width: 2.3-2.45 mm. Ratios. Length/width of pronotum: 1.11-1.13; width of head/width of pronotum: 1.11; length/width of elytra: 1.53-1.54.

Colour. Upper surface uniformly black, lateral channel of elytra indistinctly lighter, abdomen piceous. Labrum, mandibles, palpi, and 1st antennomere piceous, legs piceous, though tibiae slightly lighter.

Head. Large, triangular, wider than pronotum, upper surface rather depressed. Eyes very large, almost twice as long as orbits, laterally remarkably

projecting, considerably interrupting the lateral curve of head. Orbits moderately oblique, in same line with eyes, posteriorly slightly convex, forming a very distinct angle with neck. Distance between eyes > twice as wide as diameter of eye. Clypeus separated by a fine suture that is shortly interrupted in middle, posterior part transversely convex. Labrum large, anteriorly straight, 6-setose. Mandibles and palpi of average size, mandibles anteriorly regularly incurved. Labium with elongate, triangular tooth. Frons laterally near clypeal suture with a deep, oblique impression that begins with a circular groove, in middle of frons with a more or less distinct horseshoe-shaped impression. Medially of eye with a strong ridge. Neck separated from vertex by a shallow, transverse furrow. Posterior supraorbital seta situated behind posterior margin of eye. Antennae of average size, surpassing base of pronotum by about one antennomere. Median antennomeres almost twice as long as wide. Surface of head apart from labrum without microreticulation, impunctate and impilose, highly glossy.

Prothorax. Distinctly longer than wide, laterally rather convex, surface rather depressed. Widest slightly in front of middle, margin gently rounded, near basal angles shortly and gently concave. Lateral border prominent, raised throughout, lateral margin with a deep and rather wide channel that considerably narrows towards apex and base. Channel abruptly bordered medially by a conspicuous ridge. Proepipleura and proepisternum narrowly visible from above. Apex almost straight, unbordered, anterior angles rounded off, barely visible. Base very gently convex, unbordered, posterior angles right though obtuse at apex. Median line deeply impressed, punctate-crenulate, not attaining base. Anterior transverse sulcus rather shallow, v-shaped, coarsely punctate, basal transverse sulcus barely impressed. Posterior marginal seta absent, anterior marginal pore and seta situated at widest part of pronotum, slightly inside of marginal border, seta elongate. Surface without microreticulation, median surface laterally slightly striolate, lateral sulcus, apex, base and disk near median sulcus sparsely

Elytra. Rather elongate, though large in comparison with fore body, more than twice as wide as prothorax, rather quadrate, though posteriorly slightly widened and lateral margin in anterior third faintly compressed. Surface depressed, disk in basal third with distinct transverse impression. Humeri wide, almost evenly rounded. Marginal channel moderately wide. Apex wide, oblique, laterally rather deeply concave. Lateral apical angle clearly rounded, sutural angle obtuse, apex with coarse border line, particularly near lateral angles distinctly den-

though coarsely punctate. Disk very glossy.

ticulate. All striae distinct, though only punctate, not impressed, intervals depressed. Puncturation rather coarse, becoming weaker in apical half. 3rd interval with four setiferous punctures, all situated in a slight impression. Anterior puncture situated at first third and close to 3rd stria, the median and apical ones adjacent to 2nd stria, the median puncture situated at posterior two fifth of elytra, both apical ones situated close together at apical sixth of elytra. The anterior three setae rather elongate, slightly inclined, the 4th seta considerably shorter and upright. Marginal series of setiferous punctures consisting of 6 anterior setae behind shoulder, 7 apical setae in front of lateral apical angles, 1 large intercalar seta, and 2 setae near suture at apex. Most of surface without microreticulation that is only indicated in apical fourth or fifth, where it is highly superficial and consists of slightly transverse meshes. Surface highly glossy. Wings fully developed.

Lower surface. Prosternum, proepisternum, proepimeron, and mesepisternum with very coarse punctures, metasternum, metepisternum, and abdomen impunctate. Metepisternum elongate, slightly >2× as long as wide. Terminal sternum in male bisetose, in middle slightly excised.

Legs. Rather elongate. 5th tarsomeres setose on lower surface, 4th tarsomeres with shallow (<½ of length) excision. Apex of 1st tarsomere and 2nd and 3rd tarsomeres of male anterior tarsus asymmetrically, sparsely biseriately squamose.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5). Genital ring rather narrow and elongate, almost symmetric, slightly narrowed to the obtusely rounded apex. Aedeagus slender and elongate, laterally slightly sinuate, lower surface very gently concave. Apex comparatively elongate, slightly turned to the right, very slightly knobbed and upturned.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Variation. Apart from degree of coarseness of punctures of the elytra very little variation noted.

Distribution. Eastern Papua New Guinea.

Collecting circumstances. Holotype and one paratype sieved from litter in lowland rain forest. Two additional paratypes sampled by canopy fogging. However, no information is available, in which way fogging was performed, nor from which height the specimens were caught. Therefore, this is probably rather a ground-living, non-hygrophilous species that may climb the lower reaches of trees or scrubs.

Etymology. The name refers to the dark legs.

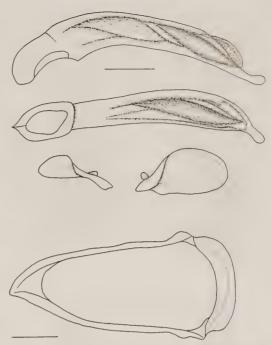


Fig. 6. *Dicraspeda inermis* Louwerens. Male genitalia: aedeagus, parameres, and genital ring; scale: 0.25 mm.

Dicraspeda inermis Louwerens Figs 6, 17, 20

Louwerens, 1970: 91; Lorenz 1998: 420.

Examined types. Holotype: &, Rennell, Hutuna Soaika Hill 29 March, 1965 Torben Wolff leg. / Malaise trap / Holotype & Dicraspeda inermis sp. n. Det. C. J. Louwerens (ZMUC).

Diagnosis. Characterized by piceous legs, slightly darkened 1st antennomere, and moderately deep impression in anterior third of elytra. Distinguished from *D. nigripes*, spec. nov. by less deep transverse elytral impression, presence of microreticulation of elytra, and sharply angulate external apical angle of elytra; and from most similar species *D. angulipennis*, spec. nov. by elytra in apical half barely widened though rather quadrate, less deep apical excision, and finer puncturation of striae.

Note. Louwerens (1970) gave an extensive description of the external morphology. The male genitalia are described and figured below. For comparison the body measurements and ratios of the holotype are tabulated in the appendix.

Measurements. Length: 6.3 mm, width: 2.5 mm. Ratios. Length/width of pronotum: 1.13; width of head/width of pronotum: 1.11; length/width of elytra: 1.51.

Male genitalia (Fig. 6). Genital ring rather narrow and elongate, almost symmetric, slightly narrowed to the obtuse, gently asymmetric apex. Aedeagus very slender and elongate, laterally slightly sinuate, lower surface very gently concave. Apex moderately elongate, suddenly turned to the right, distinctly knobbed and slightly upturned.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Distribution. Solomon Islands. So far recorded only from Rennell Island. Apparently only the holotype is known.

Additional material examined: None.

Relationships. This species apparently is most closely related to *D. angulipennis*, spec. nov. from the Moluccas, with which it agrees in the dark femora, shape of head and of pronotum, degree of microreticulation of elytra, and the angulate apical angles of the elytra.

Dicraspeda angulipennis, spec. nov. Figs 7, 18, 20

Examined types. Holotype: ♂, MALUKU: Is. Morotai, W. Darubam, Raja, 15.-16.XI.1999, 100-300 m, leg. A. Riedel (SMNS). – Paratypes: 1♂, MALUKU: Is. Ternate, Marikurubu, Gn. Gamalama, 29.X.1999, 700-1500 m, leg. A. Riedel (SMNS); 1♂, MALUKU: Is. Halmahera, Tobelo (SW), 1.XI.1999, 850 m, leg. A. Riedel (CBM).

Diagnosis. Characterized by piceous legs, slightly darkened 1st antennomere, and moderately deep impression in anterior third of elytra. Distinguished from *D. nigripes*, spec. nov. by less deep transverse elytral impression, presence of microreticulation of elytra, and sharply angulate external apical angle of elytra; and from most similar species *D. inermis* Louwerens by elytra in apical half distinctly widened, deeper apical excision, and coarser puncturation of striae.

Description

Measurements. Length: 6.1-6.7 mm, width: 2.4-2.5 mm. Ratios. Length/width of pronotum: 1.14-1.18; width of head/width of pronotum: 1.09-1.15; length/width of elytra: 1.52-1.55.

Colour. Upper surface uniformly black, lateral channel of elytra indistinctly lighter, abdomen piceous. Labrum, mandibles, and palpi piceous, antennae and legs reddish-piceous, tibiae barely lighter.

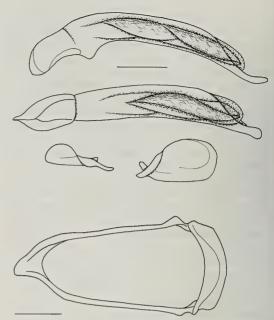


Fig. 7. Dicraspeda angulipennis, spec. nov. Male genitalia: aedeagus, parameres, and genital ring; scale: 0.25 mm.

Head. Large, triangular, wider than pronotum, upper surface rather depressed. Eyes very large, almost twice as long as orbits, laterally remarkably projecting, considerably interrupting the lateral curve of head. Orbits moderately oblique, in same line with eyes, posteriorly slightly convex, forming a very distinct angle with neck. Distance between eyes > twice as wide as diameter of eye. Clypeus separated by a fine suture that is shortly interrupted in middle, posterior part transversely convex. Labrum large, anteriorly straight, 6-setose. Mandibles and palpi of average size, mandibles anteriorly regularly incurved. Labium with elongate, triangular tooth. Frons laterally near clypeal suture with a deep, oblique impression that begins with a circular groove, in middle of frons with a barely indicated horseshoe-shaped impression. Medially of eye with a strong ridge. Neck separated from vertex by a shallow, transverse furrow. Posterior supraorbital seta situated behind posterior margin of eye. Antennae of average size, surpassing base of pronotum by about one antennomere. Median antennomeres almost twice as long as wide. Surface of head

Figs 8-18. Habitus (body size in brackets). 8. Dicraspeda brunnea Chaudoir from Sulawesi (6.5 mm). 9. D. brunnea Chaudoir) from Borneo (6.0 mm). 10. D. sublaevis (Macleay) (6.1 mm). 11. D. nitida (Sloane) (6.0 mm). 12. D. obsoleta Baehr (5.8 mm). 13. D. hebridarum Baehr (6.4 mm). 14. D. glabrata, spec. nov. (5.8 mm). 15. D. papuensis, spec. nov. (5.9 mm). 16. D. nigripes, spec. nov. (6.0 mm). 17. D. inermis Louwerens (6.3 mm). 18. D. angulipennis, spec. nov. (6.7 mm).



apart from labrum without microreticulation, im-

punctate and impilose, highly glossy.

Prothorax. Distinctly longer than wide, laterally rather convex, surface rather depressed. Widest slightly in front of middle, margin gently rounded, near basal angles shortly and gently concave. Lateral border prominent, raised throughout, lateral margin with a deep and rather wide channel that considerably narrows towards apex and base. Channel abruptly bordered medially by a conspicuous ridge. Proepipleura and proepisternum narrowly visible from above. Apex almost straight, unbordered, anterior angles rounded off, barely visible. Base very gently convex, unbordered, posterior angles right though obtuse at apex. Median line deeply impressed, punctate-crenulate, not attaining base. Anterior transverse sulcus rather shallow, v-shaped, coarsely punctate, basal transverse sulcus shallow. Posterior marginal seta absent, anterior marginal pore and seta situated at widest part of pronotum, slightly inside of marginal border, seta elongate. Surface without microreticulation, median surface laterally rather distinctly striolate, lateral sulcus, apex, base and disk near median sulcus with comparatively dense and very coarse puncturation. Disk very glossy.

Elytra. Rather elongate, though large in comparison with fore body, more than twice as wide as prothorax, rather quadrate, though posteriorly slightly widened and lateral margin in anterior third faintly compressed. Surface moderately depressed, disk in basal third with extremely shallow transverse impression. Humeri wide, almost evenly rounded. Marginal channel moderately wide. Apex wide, oblique, laterally moderately concave. Lateral apical angle clearly angulate, sutural angle obtuse, apex with coarse border line, particularly near lateral angles distinctly denticulate. All striae distinct, though only punctate, not impressed, intervals depressed. Puncturation very coarse, becoming weaker in apical third. 3rd interval with four setiferous punctures, all situated in a comparatively deep impression. Anterior puncture situated at first third and close to 3rd stria, the median and apical ones adjacent to 2nd stria, the median puncture situated at posterior two fifth of elytra, both apical ones situated close together at apical sixth of elytra. The anterior three setae rather elongate, slightly inclined, the 4th seta considerably shorter and upright. Marginal series of setiferous punctures consisting of 6 anterior setae behind shoulder, 7 apical setae in front of lateral apical angles, 1 large intercalar seta, and 2 setae near suture at apex. Surface with superficial though distinct microreticulation that consists of almost diametric to slightly transverse meshes. Surface highly glossy. Wings fully developed.

Lower surface. Prosternum, proepisternum, proepimeron, and mesepisternum with very coarse punctures, metasternum, metepisternum, and abdomen impunctate. Metepisternum elongate, slightly > 2 × as long as wide. Terminal sternum in male bisetose, in middle slightly excised.

Legs. Rather elongate. 5th tarsomeres setose on lower surface, 4th tarsomeres with shallow (<½ of length) excision. Apex of 1st tarsomere and 2nd and 3rd tarsomeres of male anterior tarsus asymmetrically, sparsely biseriately squamose.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7). Genital ring rather narrow and elongate, almost symmetric, slightly narrowed to the obtuse, gently asymmetric apex. Aedeagus very slender and elongate, laterally slightly sinuate, lower surface very gently concave. Apex comparatively elongate, slightly turned to the right, distinctly knobbed and considerably upturned.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Variation. Very little variation noted.

Distribution. Moluccas. Known from Halmahera, Morotai, and Ternate Islands.

Collecting circumstances. Probably sieved from litter in lowland to upland rain forest. This is probably a ground-living, non-hygrophilous species.

Etymology. The name refers to the sharply angulate lateral apical angles of the elytra.

Appendix

Key to the species of the brunnea-group of the genus Dicraspeda Chaudoir

- 1. Legs wholly or in parts piceous to black 2.
- Legs completely yellow4.
- Lateral apical angles of elytra rounded (Fig. 16); surface of elytra in basal third distinctly impressed, without perceptible microreticulation. Papua New Guineanigripes, spec. nov.

- Elytra in apical half considerably widened, apex deeply excised (Fig. 18); striae more coarsely punctate. Moluccas angulipennis, spec. nov.
- 4. Striae deeply impressed, intervals clearly convex (doubtful species under both couplets) .. 5.
- Striae not impressed, intervals depressed 7.
- 5. Striae less deeply impressed, intervals near base gently convex, in apical half depressed; surface of elytra with superficial microreticulation; orbits more oblique, less transversal (Fig. 13). Vanatua (New Hebrides) hebridarum Baehr
- Striae deeply impressed, intervals convex almost towards apex; surface of elytra with distinct microreticulation; orbits less oblique, more transversal (Figs 8-10). Distribution different 6.
- 6. Surface of elytra more convex, striae more coarsely punctate; surface of elytra in basal third with perceptible transverse impression, apex of elytra little excised, lateral apical angles obtuse (Figs 8, 9). Indonesia, Philippines, southern Thailandbrunnea Chaudoir

- Punctures of elytral striae basally finer, intervals also near base depressed; orbits more transversal, less oblique (Fig. 11). Northern Queensland (Australia)nitida (Sloane)

For easier recognition measurements and ratios of all species are compiled in the following table. For *D. brunnea* the full variation is given.

	N	length	length/width of prothorax	width head/prothorax	length/width of elytra
brunnea	19	5.5-6.5	1.11-1.16	1.07-1.16	1-48-1.58
sublaevis	5	5.7-6.3	1.08-1.11	1.16-1.19	1.51-1.55
nitida	12	5.8-6.2	1.08-1.10	1.08-1.12	1.58-1.62
obsoleta	1	5.8	1.05	1.02	1.52
hebridarum	8	5.8-6.7	1.09-1.13	1.02-1.08	1.54-1.58
glabrata	5	5.8-6.1	1.05-1.09	1.07-1.11	1.47-1.50
papuensis	3	5.8-5.9	1.08-1.13	1.10-1.13	1.51-1.53
nigripes	3	6.0-6.3	1.11-1.13	1.10-1.12	1.53-1.54
inermis	1	6.3	1.13	1.11	1.51
angulipennis	3	6.1-6.7	1.14-1.18	1.09-1.15	1.52-1.55

Alphabetical checklist of the species of the brunnea-group of the genus Dicraspeda Chaudoir

angulipennis, spec. nov.

MOLUCCAS: Halmahera, Morotai, Ternate

brunnea Chaudoir, 1862

THAILAND: Phuket; INDONESIA: Borneo, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sulawesi, Timor; PHILIP-PINES: Mindanao, Luzon, Leyte

glabrata, spec. nov.

AUSTRALIA: n. Queensland (mid-Cape York Peninsula)

hebridarum Baehr, 1998

VANUATU: Aneityum Is., Iririkl Is.

inermis Louwerens, 1970

SOLOMON IS.: Rennell Is.

nigripes, spec. nov.

NEW GUINEA: Papua New Guinea

nitida (Sloane, 1917)

AUSTRALIA: n. Queensland (south of Cape York Peninsula)

obsoleta Baehr, 1996

NEW GUINEA: Irian Jaya: Biak Is.

papuensis, spec. nov.

NEW GUINEA: Papua New Guinea

sublaevis (Macleay, 1888)

AUSTRALIA: n. Northern Territory, n. Western Australia

Remarks

Certainly, all species of the *brunnea*-group are still very closely related which can be gathered from the remarkably similar male genitalia and the likewise generally very similar external shape and structure. Main differences are in coloration of antennae and legs, relative shape of pronotum and elytra, shape of apex of elytra, and degree of puncturation and microreticulation of elytra.

The phylogenetic relationships are not easily tracked within a group of extremely similar and most probably still very closely related taxa. This applies even more, because the adelphotaxon of the 'genus' *Dicraspeda* is still unknown and the phylogenetic relationships within the whole subfamily Odacanthinae are little understood. So, at the present state of knowledge, any formal phylogenetic argumentation (as matrix and/or cladogram) seems not justified, and only rather tentative considerations about phylogenetic relationships of the species are possible now.

If deeply impressed and coarsely punctate elytral striae, distinct microreticulation of elytral intervals, shallow excision of the apex of elytra, and obtuse or rounded external apical angles can be considered plesiomorphic character states – which can be postulated with some reasons by comparison with the other species of the genus *Dicraspeda* on the one hand, and with related genera like *Eudalia* Castelnau, *Crassacantha* Baehr, and *Renneria* Baehr on the other – then *D. brunnea* Chaudoir should represent the most plesiotypic species of the group, at least with respect to the mentioned characters. All other species in one or another character state deviate from this presumable morphological "ground-plan" of the species-group.

D. brunnea also is the single species to occur outside the Papuan-Australian area, as it occurs on the Greater Sunda Islands, the Philippine Islands, and even on the Asian continent in southern Thailand, whereas all other species are confined to the Australian and Papuan subregions of the Australian region including the Moluccas (apart from Sulawesi). At the same time, the ranges of all species, except for that of *D. brunnea*, are much more limited and either are confined to New Guinea or even only to parts of this island, or to Northern or Northeastern Australia, or to Solomon Islands, or to Vanuatu, or to the smaller Moluccan islands.

In some respects, *D. sublaevis* (Macleay) is most similar to *D. brunnea* and perhaps next related to it. This is not too surprising, because *D. brunnea* occurs on Timor which is rather close to the range of *D. sublaevis* in northern and northwestern Australia.

D. nitida (Sloane), D. obsoleta Baehr, D. hebridarum Baehr, D. glabrata, spec. nov., D. papuensis, spec. nov., and probably also D. nigripes, spec. nov. seem to constitute a group of very closely related taxa, with D. nitida from eastern Queensland, D. papuensis from Papuan New Guinea and D. hebridarum from Vanatua probably being the most plesiotypic members, while D. glabrata from the Cape York Peninsula in northeastern Australia, but even more D. obsoleta from Biak Island on the one hand, and D. nigripes fom Papua New Guinea, on the other, are most apotypic.

D. inermis Louwerens from Solomon Islands and D. angulipennis, spec. nov. from the lesser Moluccan Islands again form a group of closely related and, at

the same time, rather apotypic species.

For the following considerations it should be remembered that the insular belt that runs from the Greater Sunda Islands in the north and northwest, to the Moluccas and New Guinea in the south and southeast, since a long time has been noted as a major area of faunal transition, where Oriental and Papuan-Australian faunal elements have intermixed to a remarkable extent. To clarify the difficult situation, some 'lines' have been drawn by early bioge-

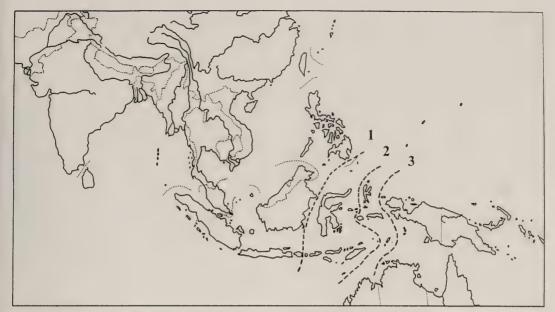
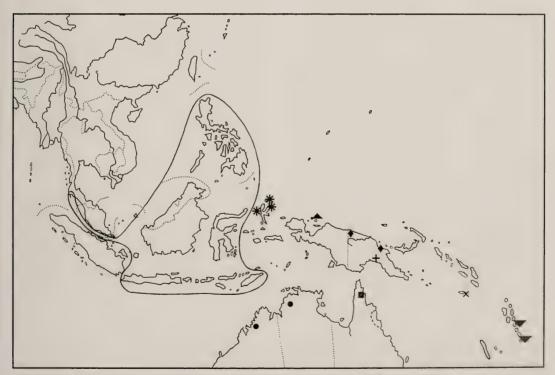


Fig. 19. The Oriental and Papuan-Australian area of faunal transition and the important zoogeographic lines. 1: Wallace's line; 2: Weber's line; 3: Lydekker's line.



ographers that should depict certain faunal boundaries, or better, lines of faunal balance or of a certain procentual degree of preponderance of the Australian faunal elements over the Oriental ones, or vice versa (Fig. 19). The most familiar lines are 'Wallace's line' that runs between Borneo and Sulawesi, and Bali and Lombok, and that depicts an approximate equilibrium of elements of both faunal provinces; 'Weber's line' that runs east of Timor and Sulawesi but west of the Moluccas, and that depicts a more than 75 % advantage of Papuan-Australian faunal elements and also marks the western boundary of some Papuan-Australian elements; and 'Lydekker's line' that divides New Guinea and some nearby islands from the Moluccas and marks the Papuan (and Australian) faunal province(s) in their most restricted sense. These lines were drawn, and it was easily possible to draw them there, because at their position the character of the fauna changes within extremely short distances, in some localities even from one small island to the neighbouring island within sight. These radical changes, on the other hand, are evidence of very old faunal boundaries that were preserved until today, but apparently without any present obvious reason.

If the somewhat tentative phylogenetic considerations explained above would prove right, the distribution pattern of the brunnea-group would be quite characteristic in the light of these faunal borders. Then the most plesiotypic species (D. brunnea) not only has by far the widest range, but it also is the species the range of which is situated to the Northwest of all other species. Thus, it is the single species that almost exclusively ranges in the Oriental Region or at least, does not exceed Weber's line to the east. All other species are arranged in a about semicircular manner to the southeast of the range of D. brunnea, and all are exclusively Papuan or Australian faunal elements. The ranges of all other species are minimal as compared with that of D. brunnea, and it seems, as if taxa or stocks repeatedly had separated from the eastern margin of the range of D. brunnea. However, these speciation events probably have not been occurred regularly, but rather discontinuously and irregularly. And moreover, such separation or speciation events probably not always occurred in a northwest to southeast direction, but in some instances even in the reverse direc-

Some examples are given for these hypotheses. New Guinea might have been colonized by a single stock that came from the west, that in this extremely montane and rugged island developed very rapidly into several surprisingly different species. The most plesiotypic species of this group today seems to be *D. papuensis*, and from a very similar ancestor not

only the other New Guinean species may have been derived, but also the species that presently inhabit northeastern Australia, and likewise *D. hebridarum* from remote Vanatua.

Australia apparently was invaded twice, namely from the Lesser Sunda Islands or even just from Timor into Northern Territory and northwestern Australia (present D. sublaevis), via Timor Sea which was less than half as wide as today during the glacial periods of Ice Age; and also from New Guinea via Cape York Peninsula (D. nitida and D. glabrata), from a stock that also gave birth to D. papuensis. D. nitida and D. glabrata of northeastern Queensland are still closely related. Although D. glabrata seems slightly more apotypic than D. nitida, today it lives to the north of the latter, and thus, speciation probably has occurred at the northern margin of the range of the ancestor of the present nitida population. Again, in this group, the probably more plesiotypic species has the larger range than its apotypic offspring.

Another case of a speciation event at the western margin of a population can be noted in *D. obsoleta* of Biak Island that most probably likewise stems from a *papuensis*-like ancestor. And what about the pair *D. inermis* and *D. angulipennis*, in which the Moluccan *D. angulipennis* seems the more apotypic and, therefore, younger species?

These few examples clearly demonstrate 1. that we know much too less about systematics and distribution of this group to be able to draw any conclusive picture of its biogeographic history; 2. that the speciation events within this group most probably were quite complex and did not proceed in one-way direction; and 3. that the Papuan Subregion including the Moluccas again proves to represent one of the most complex and prolific transition areas of the world.

Apart from these problems, some other questions must be left open so far. Why no additional taxa evolved in the Oriental Region, or, with other words, why *D. brunnea* or its ancestral population did not split into several species, in spite of its very wide range that includes areas exhibiting quite different ecological conditions? This is even more puzzling, because probably there was more time left for the evolution of additional taxa in the Oriental Region than it was in New Guinea or even in the remote Solomon and Vanatua island belts.

So, it has to be stated that the whole genus *Dicraspeda* in its widest sense (including '*Philemonia*' and '*Macrocentra*') occurs in the Papuan and Australian (sub)regions, with the single exception of *D. brunnea*. Although, at the first glance, this genus clearly seems to be of Papuan origin – judging from the large number and high diversity of

species occurring there - the (probably) most plesiotypic species occurs exclusively in the Oriental Region and does not exceed the boundaries of this region to the east. This would mean, then, that the origin of the genus should have been in the Oriental Region, whereas the high diversity in the Papuan and Australian regions was a subsequent process after immigration of one (or several) original stock(s) into these areas. Here, again, we note a northern lineage immigrating the Papuan-Australian Region that only after this immigration experienced a period of rapid evolution and taxonomic diversification. Metaphorically spoken: the genus Dicraspeda first had to jump over Weber's line to be able to further evolution. But then, the question arises again: why this evolution and taxonomic diversification was not possible in the vast insular belt of the southern Oriental Region?

Acknowledgements

My sincere thanks are due to the following persons who kindly gave or loaned to me types and material: Mr. R. Bejsak (Sydney), Dr. T. Deuve (Paris), Mr. A. Drumont (Brussels), Dr. O. Martin (Copenhagen), Dr. E. Matthews (Adelaide), Dr. G. B. Monteith (Brisbane), Dr. A. Riedel (Lincoln, Nebraska), Mr. R. Rober (Hasselby, Sweden), Dr. W. Schawaller (Stuttgart), Dr. K. Walker (Melbourne), Mr. T. Weir (Canberra).

References

- Baehr, M. 1996. Three new species of the genus *Dicraspeda* Chaudoir from New Guinea (Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Odacanthinae). Spixiana **19**: 137-146
- 1997. Three further new species of the genus *Dicraspeda* Chaudoir from New Guinea (Coleoptera, Carabidae, Odacanthinae). Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges.
 87: 29-37
- -- 1998. Two further new species of the genus *Dicraspeda* Chaudoir from New Guinea and the New Hebrides (Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Odacanthinae). Entomofauna 19: 173-184
- 1999. A new genus of Odacanthinae from northern central Australia (Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae).
 Coleoptera 2: 115-119

- 2000. Some genera and species of ground beetles new to Australia (Coleoptera: Carabidae). – Mem. Old. Mus. 46: 9-14
- 2003. A peculiar new genus of Odacanthinae from northern Australia (Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae). – Monogr. Mus. reg. Sci. Nat. Torino 35: 99-110
- Chaudoir, M. de 1862. Matériaux pour servir à l'étude des Carabiques. 3° partie. – Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou **35**: 275-320
- Csiki, E. 1932. Coleopterorum Catalogus. Pars 124, Harpalinae VII: 1279-1598. W. Junk, Berlin
- Darlington, P. J. Jr. 1968. The Carabid beetles of New Guinea. Part III. Harpalinae continued. Perigonini to Pseudomorphini. – Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137: 1-253
- Liebke, M. 1938. Denkschrift über die Carabiden-Tribus Colliurini. – Festschrift für Prof. Dr. Embrik Strand 4: 37-141
- Lorenz, W. 1998. Systematic List of extant Ground Beetles of the World (Insecta Coleoptera "Geadephaga": Trachpachidae and Carabidae incl. Paussinae, Cicindelinae. Rhysodidae). Tutzing, printed by the author. 502 pp.
- Louwerens, C. J. 1970. The Carabidae of Rennell and Bellona Islands, with a few records from Guadalcanal (Solomon Islands.). In: Wolff, T. (ed.): The natural history of Rennell Island, British Solomon Islands. Scientific results of the Noona Dan Expedition 1962 and the Danish Rennell Expedition 1965, Vol. 6, Zoology: 87-92. Danish Science Press, Copenhagen
- Macleay, W. J. 1888. The insects of King's Sound and ist vicinity. Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales 3: 443-480
- Moore, B. P., T. A. Weir & J. E. Pyke. 1987. Rhysodidae and Carabidae. In: Zoological Catalogue of Australia, 4: 17-320. – Austr. Governm. Publ. Serv., Canberra
- Sloane, T. G. 1917. Carabidae from tropical Australia (New genera and species, notes and synonymy, and synoptic tables. Tribes Scaritini, Harpalini, Odacanthini, Lebiini, and Helluonini). Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales 42: 406-438
- 1923. Studies in Australian Entomology. No. XVIII.
 new genera and species of Carabidae (Scaritini,
 Pterostichini, Merizodini, Bembidiini, Trechini.
 Odacanthini, Panagaeini, Licinini, and Lebiini). –
 Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales 48: 17-39

Buchbesprechungen

 Sandlund, O. T. (ed.): Invasive Species and Biodiversity Management. – Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, Netherland, 1999. 431 pp. ISBN 0-412-84080-4

Der vorliegende Band enthält die Tagungsbeiträge anläßlich der "The Norway/United Nations (UN) Conference on Alien Species" vom 1.-5. Juli 1996 in Trondheim, die sich mit dem brisanten Thema unserer Zeit, dem Vorhandensein oder der Ausbringung fremder, nicht ortsansässiger Arten befassen. Bereits die Ausbreitung der Kulturpflanzen in nicht angestammte Lebensräume zeigt, wie vielschichtig dieser Themenkomplex ist und welche bevölkerungspolitischen Zwänge hier auch nicht zuletzt für die Welternährung eine entscheidende Rolle spielen. Diese historischen Vorgaben können nur bedingt auf heutige Fehleinschätzungen bei der Ausbringung von Arten auch zur biologischen Schädlingsbekämpfung herangezogen werden, bei der vielfach die bodenständigen Floren- und Faunenelemente unvorhergesehen geschädigt werden können. Bedauerlicherweise ist bis heute die Erforschung der Konkurrenzen und deren Einschätzung noch in den Anfängen. Die hier publizierten 27 Einzelbeiträge dokumentieren die Vielfalt der Probleme und Denkmöglichkeiten, bei denen vielfach die Umsetzung in Projekte gefordert wird. Von der Bedeutung einwandernder Arten, der Ausbringung von Organismen zur Kontrolle der "Fremdlinge" bis zur Bedeutung von Kanalsystemen zwischen unterschiedlichen Meeren und dem damit geöffneten Austausch von Organismen wird hier die Fülle des Fragenkomplexes angegangen. Es bleibt die Frage, ob einwandernde Arten zu dulden sind, oder ob ihre Zuwanderung oder Ausbringung zu stoppen ist, bzw. aufgehalten werden muß. Hier ist die Bewertung der Qualität der Arten, d.h. der gesamten potentiell beeinflußten Lebensgemeinschaft zu fordern. Diese Aufgabe kann nur weltweit angegangen werden, wobei intensive Studien zur Bedeutung der Fremden oder Einwanderer, ihre Auswirkung auf die "Grundbesitzer", die jedoch auch in einen evolutiven Prozeß der Wandlung eingebunden sind, die Überwachung der Krankheitsverbreitung in einem internationalen Kontext erfolgen müssen. Diese Konferenz, Ausgangsort für die vorliegenden publizierten Präsentationen, ist ein Beispiel für die Bedeutung, die diesem Problem beigemessen wird, auch wenn aus Mittel- und Osteuropa mehr Vertreter wünschenswert gewesen wä-E.-G. Burmeister 35. Sternberg, K. & R. Buchwald (Hrsg.): Die Libellen Baden-Württembergs; Bd. 2: Großlibellen (Anisoptera), Literatur. – Eugen Ulmer Verlag Stuttgart, 2000. 225 Farbfotos, 33 Diagramme und Zeichnungen, 49 Verbreitungskarten und 20 Tabellen. ISBN 3-8001-3514-0

Nach dem gelungenen ersten Band, der einen allgemeinen einführenden Teil und die Darstellung der 26 Kleinlibellen umfaßt, konnte man auf eine ebenso detaillierte Abhandlung der Großlibellen gespannt sein. Auch diese ist vom Informationsgehalt herausragend und stellt gemeinsam mit dem ersten Band ein Standardwerk dar. Im deutschsprachigen Raum fehlt ein annähernd heranreichendes Werk, das die Arten so intensiv behandelt, was auf die umfangreichen Recherchen der Autoren hinweist, die von den Herausgebern gewonnen werden konnten. Die Vorstellung der Arten erfolgt nach dem bewährten Muster, wobei die Namensgebung der Zusammenfassung von Fliedner 1997 (nicht Fiedler!) folgt. Nach dem Artnamen wird eine Synonymieliste aufgeführt, dieser folgen kurze Bemerkungen zum Erscheinungsbild besonders von Farbvarianten und kurze Bestimmungshilfen, obwohl es sich hier nicht um ein Bestimmungsbuch handelt. Die folgende Dokumentation der Verbreitung teilt sich in die Gesamtverbreitung, das regionale Auftreten sowie die Vertikalausbreitung. Angaben zur Phänologie teilen sich in die Zeitabschnitte des Jahres und des Tages, die Lebensraumansprüche in die Biotopangaben allgemein, das Larvalhabitat mit Angaben zur Vegetation, der Fließgeschwindigkeit, dem Gewässergrund, der Tiefe mit Wasserführung, den Wasserchemismus, der Trophiestufe bzw. der Gewässergüte und der Wassertemperatur. Es folgen Angaben zum Schlüpfhabitat und die Imaginalhabitate. Letztere gliedern sich wiederum in Reife- und Jagdhabitate, Ruhehabitate, Fortpflanzungshabitate, wobei auf die umgebende Landschaft, die Beschattung, ganz besonders die Vegetation, die Fließgeschwindigkeit, Uferbeschaffenheit, Wassertiefe besonderer Wert gelegt wird. Eiablagehabitat und das entsprechende Substrat finden ebenso Erwähnung wie Hinweise zu ursprünglichen Biotopen. Umfangreich sind die Angaben zur Biologie der Larven wie die der Imagines, wobei zahlreiche Zitate die vielfach regional unterschiedlichen Bedingungen aufzeigen. Den Abschluß eines jeden der 49 Artkapitel bilden Angaben zur Parasitierung und zur Gefährdung sowie zu Pflege und Schutz. Ein fast komplett zu bezeichnendes Literaturverzeichnis schließt den Band ab, der zum Glück für alle Interessenten an der Odonatologie, Einsteiger wie Alte Hasen, entgegen erster unverständlicher Mißstimmungen zustande gekommen ist. Die Faszination an dieser Insektengruppe wird durch diese Zusammenfassung der Libellen Baden-Württembergs, dem artenreichsten Bundesland, in besonderer Weise verstärkt.

E.-G. Burmeister

Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Ovulidae XIII. Pseudosimnia flava, spec. nov. und Aperiovula juanjosensii Perez & Gomez, 1987 aus dem Bathyal des Zentralatlantiks

(Mollusca, Gastropoda)

Dirk Fehse

Fehse, D. (2003): Contributions to the knowledge of the Ovulidae XIII. *Pseudo-simnia flava*, spec. nov. and *Aperiovula juanjosensii* Perez & Gomez, 1987 from the bathyal of the central Atlantic (Mollusca: Gastropoda). – Spixiana **26/3**: 269-275

A new species of the family Ovulidae Fleming, 1828 is described from the bathyal of the central Atlantic. The new species belongs to the genus *Pseudosimnia* Schilder, 1925 in the subfamily Ovulinae Fleming, 1828. The type species of the genus is *Bulla carnea* Poiret, 1789. *Pseudosimnia flava* spec. nov. is compared with the similar looking *Pseudosimnia carnea* (Poiret, 1789) from the Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic and with the Caribbean *Pseudosimnia vanhyningi* (M. Smith, 1940) and *Pseudosimnia sphoni* Cate, 1973.

Further specimens of the previously rare *Aperiovula juanjosensii* Perez & Gomez, 1987 were found in association with the new species. *Primovula bellocqae* Cardin, 1997 from W Morocco is now identified as a junior synonym of *A. juanjosensii*.

Dirk Fehse, Nippeser Str. 3, D-12524 Berlin, Germany; F-Mail: dirk fehse@ftk.rohde-schwarz.com

Einleitung

Enrico Schwabe, Sammlungsmanager der Zoologischen Staatssammlung München, bat mich darum, die dort befindlichen Ovulidae und Triviidae zu bestimmen, damit diese dann in den Sammlungskatalog aufgenommen werden könnten. Er lenkte meine Aufmerksamkeit zuerst auf die während einer Forschungsexpedition mit dem Schiff Meteor im Jahre 1967 lebend gesammelten Ovuliden. Diese stammen aus einer Tiefe zwischen 210 und 305 m vom Josephine Seamount, Station 9C-AT42 (36°42'N / 14°14'W) im westlichen Zentralatlantik. Alle Schalen waren als Pseudosimnia carnea gekennzeichnet. Nach einer ersten Durchsicht des Materials stellte sich heraus, dass sich darunter eine ganze Anzahl der zuvor als sehr selten betrachteten Aperiovula juanjosensii Perez & Gomez, 1987 befanden. Diese Art wurde anhand von fünf teilweise juvenilen Gehäusen bzw. schlecht erhaltenen Todfunden beschrieben. Deswegen haben die Autoren wohl auch kein Foto wiedergegeben, sondern nur eine wenig aussagekräftige Strichzeichnung ohne Plastizität. Der Holotyp ist eine juvenile Schale, bei der das Funiculum noch nicht ausgebildet ist. Oliveiro & Villa (1998: figs 13, 14) zeigten jedoch zum ersten Mal ein Foto von zwei Paratypen. Bei beiden Gehäusen ist aber einwandfrei ein Funiculum zu erkennen, obwohl auch diese Schalen noch nicht vollständig ausgewachsen sind. Aufgrund des angeblich nicht vorhandenen Funiculums beschrieb Cardin (1997: 24) Primovula (Adamantia) bellocque. Auch dabei wurden nur vier Schalen zum Anlaß genommen, eine neue Art aufzustellen. Der Holotyp und der Paratyp1 wurden lebend zwischen Safi und Agadir, West-Marokko gesammelt. Die beiden weiteren Schalen sind wiederum nur schlecht erhaltene, z.T. zerbrochene Totfunde. Unter den bei der Meteor-



Abb. 1. Pseudosimnia flava, spec. nov. Holotyp (ZSM, coll. No. 20020534).



Abb. 2. Pseudosimnia flava, spec. nov. Paratyp 1 (ZSM, coll. No. 20020652).

Forschungsexpedition aufgefundenen Schalen sind Exemplare von *A. juanjosensii* verschiedener Entwicklungsstadien, die je nach Alter des Tieres einen kontinuierlichen Aufbau des Funiculums belegen. Damit ist bewiesen, dass *P. bellocqae* ein jüngeres Synonym von *A. juanjosensii* ist. In der vorliegenden Arbeit wird das Tier und seine Radula beschrieben und abgebildet und die Zuordnung zur Gattung *Aperiovula* Cate, 1973 wird bewiesen.

Zusammen mit *A. juanjosensii* wurden außerdem Schalen der Gattung *Pseudosimnia* aufgefunden. Auf den ersten Blick schien es sich um albinistische Schalen von *Pseudosimnia carnea* zu handeln. Eine eingehendere Untersuchung ergab aber verschiedene morphologische Unterschiede. Diese wurden schließlich durch die Radula und den Habitus der Tiere bestätigt. Aufgrund dessen wird *Pseudosimnia flava*, spec. nov. als neue Art beschrieben.

Pseudosimnia flava, spec. nov. Abb. 1-4

Typen. Holotyp: Josephine Seamount, Station 9C-AT42 (36°42'N/ 14°14'W), in einer Tiefe zwischen 210-305 m am 1.7.1967 mit dem Schiff Meteor gesammelt. Länge: 12,2 mm; Breite: 7,5 mm; Höhe: 6,3 mm; adult (ZSM coll. No. 20020534). - Paratypen (alle vom gleichen Fundort, alle ZSM coll. No. 20020652): Nr. 1, Länge: 11,1 mm; Breite: 7,0 mm; Höhe: 6,0 mm; adult; Nr. 2, Länge: 9,4 mm; Breite: 5,2 mm; Höhe: 4,5 mm; adult; Nr. 3, Länge: 12,4 mm; Breite: 7,6 mm; Höhe: 6,0 mm; adult; Nr. 4, Länge: 11,2 mm; Breite: 6,8 mm; Höhe: 5,2 mm; adult; Nr. 5, Länge: 8,4 mm; Breite: 4,5 mm; Höhe: 3,6 mm; subadult; Nr. 6, Länge: 11,3 mm; Breite: 6,9 mm; Höhe: 6,6 mm; adult; Nr. 7, Länge: 10,6 mm; Breite: 6,7 mm; Höhe: 5,3 mm; adult; Nr. 8, Länge: 10,5 mm; Breite: 6,7 mm; Höhe: 5,4 mm; adult; Nr. 9, Trockenpräparat; adult.

Beschreibung des Holotypus

Das mittelgroße Gehäuse ist glänzend, etwas durchscheinend, dünn und gebläht pyriform. Die

Seitenränder konvergieren abrupt zu einer zugespitzten adapicalen und einer spatelförmigen, abgestumpften abapicalen Terminalprojektion an beiden Enden. Das geblähte, gekrümmte Dorsum ist glatt und transversale, eingeschnittene Striae befinden sich nur oberhalb der Terminale. Die Basis ist wenig gebläht, eiförmig, glatt, glänzend und meistens kallös. Am vorderen Ende verengt sich die Basis zu einer verdickten, gut ausgeformten und kurzen Terminalfalte. Hinten erhebt sich auf der Verengung der Basis ein gut entwickeltes, kallöses Funiculum, welches die linke Seite des gebogenen Analkanals bildet. Der Analkanal ist ausgeformt und kaum ausgeschnitten an seinem Ende. Die Columella ist breit, konvex und setzt sich zur Front zur einer breiten, flachen, mäßig entwickelten Fossula fort. Unten wird die Fossula durch eine Carinalfalte begrenzt, die sich aber nur teilweise zur Columella fortsetzt. Die Mündung ist besonders im Bereich der Fossula ansonsten nur mäßig verbreitert. Beim Analkanal ist die Mündung akut gebogen. Die Labrallippe ist über ihre gesamte Länge von nahezu gleicher Breite. Sie ist ventral abgeflacht und fällt unwesentlich schräg zur Mündung ab, während der äußere Seitenrand gerundet ist. An deren Innenkante befinden sich zahlreiche schwach entwickelte Zähne, die teilweise als Falten auf der Lippe verlängert sind.

Die Gehäusefarbe ist gelblich beige. Die Kallosität der Basis, der Labrallippe, der Columella, der Fossula und des Funiculums ist weiß. Das Dorsum ist von dem Kallus durch eine schwach sichtbare, gelbe, gut definierte, feine Linie separiert, welche das gesamte Gehäuse umgibt.

Variationen. Die Gehäuse variieren erheblich im Grad ihrer Aufblähung. Manche sind langgestreckt pyriform und kommen *Aperiovula juanjosensii* sehr nahe, während andere sehr gebläht sind und fast kugelförmig wirken. Die Ausbildung des Analkanals ist ebenfalls ziemlich variabel, was im Zusammenhang mit dem Funiculum steht. In ähnlicher

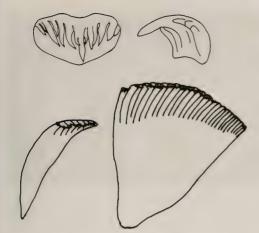


Abb. 3. *Pseudosimnia flava*, spec. nov. Radula vom Paratyp 9, gezeichnet nach lichtmikroskopischen Aufnahmen.

Weise sind der Siphonalkanal und die Terminalfalte in ihrer Ausbildungsgrad von Individuum zu Individuum unterschiedlich. Die Gehäusefärbung variiert ebenfalls in der Intensität. Da die Kallositäten immer weiß erscheinen, ist die gelbliche Gehäusefärbung der Art zu eigen und kein Resultat einer alimentaren Homochromie.

Beschreibung des Paratyp Nr. 9

Das Tier ist von einheitlich milchig gelblicher Färbung. Die beiden Mantelhälften sind durchscheinend und tragen kleine, warzenförmige Papillae. Die cephalischen Tentakel und der kurze Sipho sind nicht besonders gekennzeichnet. An der Basis der Tentakel befindet sich ein kleines schwarzes Auge. Der Fuß ist langgestreckt und fleischig.

Die Radula ist taeniogloss nach der Formel 2, 1, 1, 1, 2. Der Rachidialzahn ist breit "V"-förmig an der Basis, seitlich gerundet und oben sehr breit "V"förmig mit einer Eindellung am Scheitelpunkt. Die obere Kante ist mit einer ganzen Reihe von gut entwickelten Zähnchen besetzt. Das zentrale Zähnchen tritt deutlich hervor und ist eingerahmt zu beiden Seiten mit je einem weniger entwickelten Zahn, so dass ein harpunenartiger Eindruck entsteht. Das zentrale Zähnchen ist flankiert von beiden Seiten von weiteren 5 bis 7 langen, spitzen Zähnchen. Der Lateralzahn ist klauenförmig mit breiter, etwas eingedrückter Basis und einem langen, spitzen prominenten Zähnchen am oberen Ende. Diesem sind drei bis vier weniger entwickelte Zähnchen vorgelagert. Die innere Oberfläche des Lateralzahns ist gefaltet. Der innere Marginalzahn ist schmal, an der Basis zugespitzt und am oberen Ende flabellat. Der äußere Marginalzahn ist an der



Abb. 4: *Pseudosimnia flava*, spec. nov. Rachidial- und Lateralzahn der Radula von Paratyp 9.

Basis gerundet "V"-förmig und verbreitert sich erheblich zu oberen, flabellaten Kante. Beide Marginalzähne sind mit dichten, langen Zähnchen, deren oberstes Ende zweigeteilt ist, besetzt.

Etymologie. Die neue Art wurde aufgrund der Färbung des Tieres und des Gehäuses benannt. Das lateinische Adjektiv, *flava*, bedeutet hell gelb oder gelblich.

Diskussion

Die Schale der neuen Art gleicht in ihrer Morphologie Pseudosimnia carnea. Letztere ist für ihre alimentare Homochromie bekannt, d. h. Farbpigmente der Wirtskoralle werden mindestens in die Schale eingelagert (Fehse 2001: 6). Deswegen zeigt P. carnea die verschiedensten Farbtöne von weißlich rot bis tiefrot und rötlich violett. Daher ist es möglich, dass Tiere, die auf farblosen Korallen leben, auch entsprechend blaß aussehen können. Allerdings trifft das in diesem Fall nicht zu. Pseudosimnia flava ist zwar conchologisch nahezu identisch mit P. carnea, aber die Arttrennung erfolgt hier in erster Linie in den Unterschieden der Radula und der Tiere. Nichtsdestoweniger sind die Schalen von P. carnea in der Regel langgestreckter und weniger gebläht. Das hintere Terminalende ist mehr spatelförmig verlängert. Die Unterschiede im Tier sind aber gravierender. Pseudosimnia carnea hat durchscheinende Mantellappen, die dicht mit kleinen, schwarzen Punkten besetzt sind (Ghisotti & Melone 1969: fig. 2; eingetrocknete Exemplare in der Sammlung des Autors). Die Radula von P. flava ist auch sehr deutlich von P. carnea unterscheidbar: Die Zähnchen des Rachidialzahns sind wesentlich länger und P. carnea besitzt kein harpunenförmiges zentrales Zähnchen. Die Gestalt des Lateralzahns ist völlig grundver-



Abb. 5. Aperiovula juanjosensii Perez & Gomez, 1987. Josephine Seamount in 210-305 m Tiefe (ZSM, coll. No. 20020535).



Abb. 6. Aperiovula juanjosensii Perez & Gomez, 1987. Josephine Seamount in 210-305 m Tiefe (ZSM, coll. No. 20020535).

schieden. Die Basis ist bei *P. carnea* ist kompliziert gefaltet und verlängert. Die Marginalzähne sind ebenfalls bei *P. flava* von einfacherer Gestalt. *P. flava* beweist einmal mehr, dass bei den Ovuliden schon geringe Gehäuseunterschiede, wie sie seinerzeit Cate aufgefallen waren, durchaus unterschiedliche Arten anzeigen können (Fehse 1999).

Die neue Art ist conchologisch sehr einfach von *Pseudosimnia expallescens* Schilder, 1967 zu trennen, deren Status noch sehr zweifelhaft ist. Das einzige bekannte Gehäuse von *P. expallescens* aus Dakar, Senegal ist von ähnlicher Färbung aber der Analkanal ist mehr entwickelt, das Funiculum ist kallöser und dreieckig, das hintere Terminalende und die Terminalfalte sind langgestreckter, das Dorsum ist fast ganz von vertieften Striae bedeckt und die Labralzähnchen sind gröber und weniger zahlreich. Es mag möglich sein, dass *P. expallescens* nur eine Variation von *P. carnea* ist, jedoch sind die erweiterten dorsalen striae wiederum ein Indiz für die mögliche Gültigkeit der Art. Leider liegen keine weiteren Exemplare zum Vergleich vor.

In der Karibik sind ebenfalls drei Vertreter der Gattung Pseudosimnia ansässig: Pseudosimnia pyrifera Cate, 1973, P. vanhyningi (M. Smith, 1940) und P. sphoni Cate, 1973. Beide letzteren Formen, die einander sehr ähnlich sind und möglicherweise nur eine Art darstellen, sind von P. flava sehr einfach unterscheidbar: Sie sind in ihrem Aussehen von regelmäßigerer Gestalt, das Gehäuse ist fast gewinkelt und auf dem Dorsum gebuckelt, die Mündung ist über die gesamte Länge sehr eng, die Labrallippe ist gerundet und die Zähne am Innenrand sind deutlicher ausgebildet, die Terminalfalte ist weniger entwickelt und die Gehäuse sind von anderer Farbe: schwach oliv bei P. vanhyningi und beige bis strohfarben bei P. sphoni. Aus den vorgenannten Gründen sind ebenfalls beide Formen von P. carnea zu trennen, obwohl Oliverio & Villa (1998: 50) *P. vanhyningi* in die Synonymie von *P. carnea* stellten. Die dritte karibische Art (*P. pyrifera*) ist noch einfacher von der neuen Art zu trennen, denn das gesamte Dorsum ist mit Striae bedeckt, der Analkanal und das Funiculum sind grundsätzlich anders geformt und auch die Gehäusefärbung weicht stark voneinander ab.

Aperiovula juanjosensii Perez & Gomez, 1987 Abb. 5-9

1987 Aperiovula juanjosensii Perez & Gomez, 1987: 231, figs A, B; Oliverio & Villa 1998: 56, figs 13, 14. Primovula (Adamantia) bellocque Cardin, 1997: 24-25, figs 1-2.

Beschreibung

Das Tier ist einheitlich gelblich ocker. Die beiden Mantelhälften sind opak und glatt. Die cephalischen Tentakel und der kurze Sipho sind nicht besonders gekennzeichnet. An der Basis der Tentakel befindet sich ein kleines schwarzes Auge. Der Fuß ist langgestreckt und fleischig.

Die Radula ist taeniogloss nach der Formel 2, 1, 1, 1, 2. Der Rachidialzahn ist geschwungen "U"förmig an der Basis, seitlich gerundet und oben breit konisch. Die obere Kante ist mit einer ganzen Reihe von gut entwickelten Zähnchen besetzt. Das zentrale Zähnchen tritt deutlich hervor und ist an beiden Seiten von weiteren 5-6 langen, spitzen Zähnchen flankiert. Der Lateralzahn ist langgestreckt klauenförmig mit langer, etwas eingedrückter Basis und einem sägezahnähnlichen oberen Ende, das aus vier bis fünf Zähnchen besteht, wobei das Zähnchen am äußersten Ende das größte von ihnen ist. Die innere Oberfläche des Lateralzahns ist gefaltet. Der innere Marginalzahn ist schmal, an der Basis

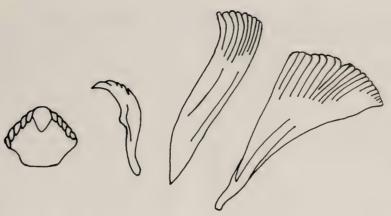


Abb. 7. Aperiovula juanjosensii Perez & Gomez, 1987 Radula nach lichtmikroskopischen Aufnahmen gezeichnet.



Abb. 8. Aperiovula juanjosensii Perez & Gomez, 1987. Rachidial- und Lateralzahn der Radula.



Abb. 9. Aperiovula juanjosensii Perez & Gomez, 1987. Marginalzähne der Radula.

zugespitzt und am oberen Ende flabellat. Der äußere Marginalzahn ist an der Basis stumpf "V"-förmig und verbreitert sich erheblich zu oberen, flabellaten Kante. Beide Marginalzähne sind mit dichten, langen Zähnchen, deren oberstes Ende gerundet ist, besetzt.

Diskussion

Cardin (1997: 24) unterschied die vom ihm aufgestellte Art von *A. juanjosensii* wie folgt: "*Primovula bellocqae* n. sp. is proportionally wider, more humped and angled, anterior canal is more truncated and the posterior canal is more rounded and not as extended. The drawing of *Aperiovula juanjoseensis* Pérez & Gómez 1987 shows a shell without a funiculum compared to *Primovula bellocqae* n. sp. with a strong well-defined funiculum. *Primovula bellocqae* n. sp. is dorsally humped and transversally angled, while *Aperiovula juanjoseensis* Pérez & Gómez 1987

is pyriform (The feature is consitent with the generic placement). The crenations (too indistinct to be described as teeth) of *Primovula bellocqae* n. sp. do not extend beyond the lip at any point as in *Aperiovula juanjoseensis* Pérez & Gómez 1987."

Die bei der Meteor-Forschungsexpedition gefundenen Schalen zeigen einerseits langgestreckte, schlanke, birnförmige Gehäuse mit enger Mündung und andererseits die für P. bellocque typischen Gehäusemerkmale und dazwischen ein ganzes Spektrum an Zwischenstufen. Dies mag mit ihrer Position auf dem Wirt zusammenhängen. Es darf auch nicht vergessen werden, dass Perez & Gomez nur ein juveniles Gehäuse abbildeten. Dafür spricht auch das durchscheinende, nicht sehr solide Gehäuse (Perez & Gomez 1987: 232), das beide beschrieben. Es ist aber bemerkenswert, daß sie schrieben: "The funiculus is well-marked". Anscheinend wurde Cardin aufgrund des fehlenden Funiculums in der zeichnerischen Darstellung von A. juanjosensii dazu animiert, eine neues Taxon aufzustellen, denn ansonsten

wäre er nicht explizit darauf eingegangen. Merkwürdig ist aber, dass er die Beschreibung Perez & Gomez' nicht berücksichtigte. Wie dem auch sei, aufgrund der festgestellten Übergänge zwischen beiden Formen ist es angezeigt, die von Cardin beschriebene Art als jüngeres Synonym von A. juanjosensii zu verstehen.

Oliverio & Villa (1998: 56) ordneten A. juanjosensii der Gattung Primovula Thiele, 1925 (Typusart: Amphiperas beckeri Sowerby, 1900) zu und schrieben: "... closer relationship with the group of species usually placed in *Primovula* seems more sounding". Ihre Entscheidung wurde aber nicht weiter diskutiert. Es gibt bei den älteren und teilweise auch bei den durch Cate aufgestellten Gattungen das Problem, dass die gattungskennzeichnenden Merkmale nur sehr ungenügend oder gar nicht beschrieben bzw. diese nicht durch die Radula bestätigt wurden. Bei der durch Oliverio & Villa bzw. durch Cardin vorgenommene Zuordnung ergeben sich mehrere Schwierigkeiten. Die erste wäre die der Zoogeographie. Es gibt keinen Hinweis darauf, wie die indopazifische Gattung Primovula in den Atlantik gekommen sein soll. Weder in den tertiären Ablagerungen Europas noch der Karibik sind bislang Vertreter dieser Gattung gefunden worden, die eine Einwanderung von West nach Ost oder umgekehrt belegen würden. Zweitens lassen die Gehäusemorphologien keineswegs eine Einordnung in die Gattung Primovula zu. Die Arten der Gattung Primovula sind vor allem dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass alle Gehäuse eingeschnittene, dorsale Striae aufweisen. Des weiteren ist die Form des Analkanals und insbesondere des Funiculums unterschiedlich. Das Funiculum ist bei Primovula auf die Basis reduziert, zumeist gefaltet und hat die Form eines Dreiecks. Dagegen ist das Funiculum bei Aperiovula nicht näher in der Form spezifizierbar, sondern entspricht eher einer umlaufenden Falte, die teilweise auch auf dem Dorsum fortgeführt ist. Aber der beste Beweis ist die Radula. Der Rachidialzahn von Primovula beckeri ist in der Grundform elliptisch (Barnard 1963: fig. 6c, Liltved 2000: fig. 28b für Primovula diaphana Liltved, 1987), wohingegen derjenige der Gattung Aperiovula differenzierter ist: die Basis beschreibt ein "U", wobei an beiden Seiten spitze Auswüchse möglich sind (Sabelli 1972: fig. 3).

Zusammenfassung

Die Unterscheidung von Arten innerhalb der Ovulidae gestaltet sich zunehmend schwierig, weil allein nur geringfügige conchologische Merkmale dies anzeigen können. Dabei ist nicht gemeint, dass die

Gehäusegröße oder dessen Aufblähung oder die Länge der Terminalenden dafür in Frage kämen, denn diese variieren zum Teil erheblich innerhalb einer Art. Crawford Neill Cate bewies indes ein unglaubliches Feingefühl für die artspezifischen Merkmale, obwohl er meistens nur eine oder wenige Schalen für die Artbeschreibung zur Verfügung hatte. Pseudosimnia flava, spec. nov. ist eine Art, die sich im Gehäuse nur unwesentlich von ihrer Verwandten Pseudosimnia carnea unterscheidet, dennoch sind deutliche Unterschiede im Aussehen der Tiere und der Radula zu finden.

Das Mittelmeer und der anschließende Atlantik entlang der westafrikanischen Küste galten bisher als sehr artenarm im Hinblick auf die Ovulidae, im Vergleich zum Indopazifik und der Karibik. Durch das vorliegende Material erhöht sich die Zahl der rezenten Arten auf mindestens 15 Formen: Xandarovula patula (Pennant, 1777), Aperiovula adriatica (Sowerby, 1828), Aperiovula emersoni Cate, 1973, Aperiovula juanjosensii Perez & Gomez, 1987, Pseudosimnia carnea (Poiret, 1789), Pseudosimnia expallescens Schilder, 1967, Pseudosimnia flava, spec. nov., Neosimnia spelta (Linné, 1758), Neosimnia senegalensis (Schilder, 1931), Neosimnia sculptura Cate, 1973, Neosimnia sp. (in der Sammlung des Autors), Cymbovula bebae Fernandez & Rolan, 1995, Cymbovula sp. (Oliverio & Villa, 1998: 56, Text-Figs. 15, 16), Simnialena sp. (in der Sammlung des Autors) und Turbovula sp. (in der Sammlung des Autors). Da die westafrikanische Küste im Hinblick der Ovulidae noch sehr unerforscht ist, werden gerade hier noch weitere Entdeckungen möglich sein. Zwei Arten jedoch, die Cate als vom Mittelmeer stammend beschrieb (Globovula tripolia Cate, 1973 und Prionovolva castanea Cate, 1978), haben aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach andere Fundorte. Prionovolva castanea lebt entlang der ostafrikanischen Küste (Fehse 2000) und kürzlich konnte ich eine Schale von Globovula tripolia aus der Sammlung Beddome erhalten, die von Queensland, Australien stammt. Die ostafrikanische P. castanea könnte durchaus in das Mittelmeer einwandern, jedoch konnte sie bisher noch nicht einmal im Roten Meer nachgewiesen werden. Damit bestätigt sich in beiden Fällen wieder die außerordentliche Wirksamkeit von Barrieren für die Verbreitung von Gattungen.

Trotz aller anderslautender Bemerkungen gibt es bislang keine amphiatlantische Ovulide (Talavera 1974: 94 ff.; vgl. Poppe & Goto 1991: 125 ff.). Derartige Behauptungen sind bisher immer unbewiesen geblieben. Die karibischen Formen der Gattung *Pseudosimnia*, die für *P. carnea* gehalten werden, unterscheiden sich erheblich von der mediterranen und ostatlantischen Art. Ebenso verhält es sich mit *Neosimnia spelta*.

Danksagung

Ich danke besonders Enrico Schwabe von der Zoologischen Staatssammlung München, der es mir ermöglichte, das vorgenannte Material einzusehen, wodurch es erst möglich wurde, diese Bearbeitung vorzunehmen und die Ovulidae des Atlantiks besser zu verstehen. Des weiteren unterstützte er diese Bearbeitung durch Präparation und Fotografien der Radulae.

Literatur

- Barnard, K. H. 1963. Contributions to the knowledge of South African marine Mollusca. Part III. Gastropoda: Prosobranchiata: Taenioglossa. – Ann. S. Afr. Mus. 47(1): 1-199, figs 1-37
- Cate, C. N. 1973. A Systematic Revision of the Recent Cypraeid Family Ovulidae (Mollusca: Gastropoda). – Veliger 15, Supplement: I-IV: 1-116, figs 1-251
- 1978. New Species of Ovulidae and Reinstatement of Margovula pyrulina (A. ADAMS, 1854) (Gastropoda). – Nautilus 92(4): 160-167
- Fehse, D. 1999. On the Status of *Phenacovolva (Ph.) schmidi* Fehse & Wiese 1993 (Gastropoda: Ovulidae). La Conchiglia **31**(293): 19-26, 12 figs, 2 tabs
- 2000. Contributions to the knowledge of the Ovulidae (Gastropoda: Cypraeoidea). IV. Notes on the genus *Prionovolva*. La Conchiglia 32(296): 38-52, 62, pls 1-3, tabs 1-2, figs 1-13
- 2001. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Ovulidae (Mollusca: Cypraeoidea). VIII. Einleitung zur Familie sowie Katalog, Taxonomie und Bibliographie und Bemerkungen zu verwandten Gruppen. Acta Conchyl. 5: 3-51, figs 1-3, tabs 1-6

- Fernandes, F. & E. Rolán 1995. *Cymbula bebae* sp. nov. (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Ovulidae) new species for the Angolan fauna. Argonauta 9(7-9): 15-18
- Ghisotti, F. & G. C. Melone 1969. Pseudosimnia (Pseudosimnia) carnea (Poiret 1789). Schede Malacol. Medit., Soc. Malacol. Ital., sheet 19-Ag-01, figs. 1-13, 2 unnumb. text figs, 1 tab.
- Liltved, W. R. 2000. Cowries and their relatives of Southern Africa. A study of the southern African Cypraeacean and Velutinacean gastropod fauna. – Gordon Verhoef, Seacomber Publ., 2nd enlarged edit.: 224 pp., 298 + numerous unnumbered text figs
- Poppe, G. T. & Y. Goto 1991. European Seashells, Vol. 1.

 Verlag Christa Hemmen, Wiesbaden: 352 pp., 40 pls, 29 figs
- Perez, G. & R. Gomez 1987. Aperiovula juanjosensii spec. nov. (Mollusca Gastropoda): Una nuova specie delle isole Canarie. – Argonauta 1-2(13-14): 231-235
- Oliveiro, M. & R. Villa 1998. Notes on the Ovulidae of Canary Islands (Prosobranchia, Eratoidea). – Argonauta 11(2): 49-58, figs 1-22
- Sabelli, B. 1972. Alcune osservazioni su *Pseudosimnia* carnea e *Pseudosimnia adriatica*. Conchiglie 8(5-6): 57-62, figs 1-4
- Talavera Casanas, F. G. 1974. Los Moluscos gasteropodos anfiatlanticos (Estudio paleo y biogerografico de las especies bentonicas litorales). Secretariado Publicaciones Universidad de la Laguna, Coleccion Monografias 10: 325 pp., 7 pls. La Laguna, Teneriffe
- Thiele, J. 1931. Handbuch der systematischen Weichtierkunde, 1. – Verlag Gustav Fischer, Stuttgart: XXX, 783 figs

Buchbesprechungen

 Streble, H. & D. Krauter: Das Leben im Wassertropfen – Mikroflora und Mikrofauna des Süßwassers, ein Bestimmungsbuch.
 Aufl. – Franckh-Kosmos Verlags-GmbH & Co, Stuttgart, 2002. 428 S., über 1700 Zeichnungen und zahlreiche Fotos. ISBN 3-440-08431-0

Dieser Klassiker unter den Bestimmungsbüchern zur Erkennung der Kleinstlebewesen des Süßwassers unserer Breiten konnte in der vorliegenden 9. Auflage erneut erweitert werden. So wurden in den allgemeinen Teilen die Güteklassifizierung der Gewässer, die biologischen Gewässeruntersuchungen und Gewässerbeurteilungen den modernen Standards angepaßt. Eine umfangreiche Tabelle gibt die Trophiestufen und die Gewässergüte zu den behandelten Arten nach Organismengruppen gegliedert an. Demzufolge wurde auch das Literaturverzeichnis geringfügig erweitert und auffällige, bisher vernachlässigte Formen werden beschrieben und dargestellt, die klassischen Tafeln blieben jedoch dabei erhalten. In den mitteleuropäischen- bzw. deutschen Raum eingewanderte Arten, sog. Neozonen auf diesem mikroskopischen Niveau werden ebenfalls hinzugefügt. All dies machte einen neuen Typenschlüssel notwendig, der den Ansprüchen eines Bestimmungsschlüssels nicht gerecht wird. Zur Bestimmung ist der vergleichende Text zu den Abbildungen unerläßlich. Einige Namen der Taxa wurden der neueren Nomenklatur angepaßt. Das vorliegende zusammenfassende Buch wurde durch zahlreiche Farbabbildungen bereichert. Weiterhin bleibt dieses "Wassertropfenführer" eine unersetzliches Handwerkszeug für den interessierten Einsteiger in die Limnologie und ganz besonders in die Organismenwelt heimischer Gewässer. E.-G. Burmeister

37. Rogner, M.: Naturreiseführer Kanarische Inseln. – Natur und Tier - Verlag GmbH, Münster, 2002. 320 S., 277 Farbabb. ISBN 3-931587-51-7

Da die Inselgruppe der Kanarischen Inseln , benannt als die des ewigen Frühlings auf Grund ihrer atlantischen, weitgehend gleichbleibenden klimatischen Bedingungen, zu einem der beliebtesten Reiseziele der Mitteleuropäer gehört, verwundert es nicht, daß ein weiterer Naturführer dieser Floren- und Faunenregion dem Touristen an die Hand gegeben wird. Dabei werden zunächst abrißhaft die besonderen Lebensbedingungen dieser vulkanischen Inseln vorgestellt. Dieser Darstellung folgen allgemein gehaltene Einführungen in die Vegetationsformen

und die Tierwelt. Bei der Darstellung der Pflanzenwelt, die zudem durch zahllose Endemiten gekennzeichnet ist, ganze Pflanzengruppen kommen nur auf diesen Inseln vor, werden bedauerlicherweise nur wenige Gruppen exemplarisch vorgestellt, was sich auch bei der Detailbeschreibung der Inseln fortsetzt. Dort werden vielfach Pflanzen kurz beschreibend erwähnt ohne Bildnachweis und ohne auf die Fülle einzugehen, die dem Besucher die Naturerfahrung näher bringen würde.

Ganz im Gegensatz dazu wird die Darstellung der Tierwelt, insbesondere der Reptilien durch Detailfakten überfrachtet. Diese hätten zur Vermeidung ständiger Wiederholungen der Maße, etc. in Form einer Tabelle übersichtlicher dargestellt werden können. Zumal sind Hälterungsangaben von Terrarientieren in einem Naturführer fehl am Platze. Die Einseitigkeit des Autors zeigt sich bei Angaben, daß Eidechsen sich vermehrt an Abfallplätzen aufhalten, und dem Leser den Verzehr von Aas neben Pflanzenmaterialien suggerieren, obwohl sie dort, wie andernorts auch, nur die Fliegschwärme jagen (S. 102). Die neben den Eidechsen (Gallotia sp.) und Gekkos (Tarentola sp.) sowie im Küstenbereich als auch im Innern der ariden Areale der Inseln vorkommenden Schwarzkäfer (Tenebrionidae) finden mit keinem Wort Erwähnung, wie insgesamt die Tierwelt nur sehr einseitig gesehen wird. Insekten werden nur durch Libellen und Schmetterlinge repräsentiert. Dies gilt auch für die marine Fauna, die nur als Schnorchelparadies gesehen wird, nicht aber als besonders diverse Strandfauna besonders nach den Frühiahresstürmen dem Naturliebhaber auffällt. So werden entsprechende Bereich etwa im Norden von Lanzarote oder im Süden Teneriffas als unattraktiv abgetan. Der Abschnitt, der die einzelnen Inseln vorstellt, gibt nur bedingt einen Überblick über die vielfach faszinierende Naturvielfalt und die grandiosen geologischen Formationen. Auch hier überkommt den Autor wieder die Bevorzugung der Kriechtiere, die nur in wenigen Arten vorhanden sind und deren Unterschiede nur statistischen Merkmalsanalysen unterliegen.

Der vorliegende Naturführer stellt unter den vorhandenen, wobei Hauptaugenmerk für den Besucher der Inseln die Pflanzenwelt ist, einen weiteren Aspekt dar, der jedoch allein nicht allen naturinteressierten Touristen gerecht wird. Leider sind Ortsangaben auf den groben Übersichtskarten, die dem Natur- und Wanderfreund als Richtschnur gelten, vielfach nicht auffindbar, so daß dieser Naturreiseführer nicht als Wander- und Exkursionshilfe dienen kann.

E.-G. Burmeister

Taxonomische Revision von Homodela ismenia (Gory, 1833), mit Beschreibung einer neuen Unterart aus der Südost-Türkei

(Insecta, Coleoptera, Cicindelidae)

Michael Franzen

Franzen, M. (2003): Taxonomic revision of *Homodela ismenia* (Gory, 1833), with description of a new subspecies from southeastern Turkey (Insecta, Coleoptera, Cicindelidae). – Spixiana **26/3**: 277-287

An examination of external characters of 445 specimens of the tiger beetle Homodela ismenia revealed three geographic forms occurring in Turkey. One western Anatolian subspecies (H. i. ismenia), with a comparably coarsely striated frons and vertex, a more broad pronotum, the middle band laterally broadly rounded in most specimens, the middle band in an oblique angle to the elytral suture, and large apical dots. A second subspecies (H. i. kilikiensis Mandl) occurs in a narrow strip from extreme northwestern Syria (only one locality known), along the eastern slopes of the Amanus mountains in Turkey into the foothills of the southern Taurus mountains. It has the frons and vertex comparably finely striated, also a broad pronotum, the middle band laterally pointed, the middle band also in an oblique angle to the elytral suture, and small apical dots. A third new subspecies (H. i. walterheinzi, subspec. nov.) occurs in the eastern Taurus mountains from Malatva in the west to lake Van in the east. It is characterized by a finely striated frons and vertex, a comparably narrow pronotum, a laterally broadly rounded middle band in most specimens, the middle band in a right angle to the elytral suture, and small apical dots. Morphologically transitional forms between the three subspecies are found in an area between the Bolkar dağları in the west, north of the city of Kahramanmaras in the north and east, and the central Amanus mountains in the south.

Michael Franzen, Zoologische Staatssammlung, Münchhausenstraße 21, D-81247 München, Germany

Einleitung

Homodela ismenia (Gory, 1833) wurde aus "Grèce" (= Griechenland) beschrieben, von wo allerdings bis heute kein sicherer, aktueller Nachweis bekannt geworden ist (vgl. zuletzt Cassola 1973). Vielmehr ist die Art als Endemit Kleinasiens anzusehen, dessen bei weitem überwiegendes Areal in der Türkei liegt und der Syrien nur im äußersten Nordwesten des Landes erreicht (Nachweis im Zuge der aktuellen Untersuchung). Bei der Beschreibung der Unterart H. i. kilikiensis (Terra typica: "Hatay-Iskende-

run" [= Umgebung von Iskenderun, Prov. Hatay, Türkei]), wies Mandl (1961) darauf hin, daß bei der Erstbeschreibung der Art Tiere aus der westlichen Türkei zugrunde gelegen haben dürften. Mandl (1961) bezog dagegen sein neues Taxon kilikiensis auf Tiere von der westlichen Abdachung des Amanus-Gebirges (Terra typica) sowie auf weitere Populationen von weiter nördlich und westlich gelegenen Fundstellen in Südanatolien (Akbes, Missis, Adana und dem Kilikischen Taurus). In der Folge wurde das Verbreitungsgebiet dieser Unterart in der Literatur unterschiedlich gedeutet. Neben zu-

sätzlichen Fundorten aus dem Areal, das schon bei der Erstbeschreibung grob umrissen wurde (vgl. Mandl 1963, 1967, Korell 1988), führt Werner (1992) kilikiensis auch aus dem westlichen Anatolien an (Tavas, Prov. Denizli), während Cassola (1999) Funde aus dem Antitaurus (Prov. Kahramanmaraş) und aus dem Osttaurus (Prov. Bingöl) nennt. Sowohl Korell (1994) als auch Cassola (1999) halten aber H. i. kilikiensis für nur schwach differenziert und melden Zweifel an der Validität des Taxons an.

Angesichts der Unklarheiten bezüglich der Validität des Taxons kilikiensis und widersprüchlichen Angaben zu dessen Verbreitung erschien es angebracht, die Art auf breiterer Materialbasis einer umfassenden Merkmalsanalyse zu unterziehen um ein so besseres Verständnis der Unterartengliederung zu erhalten. Diese soll im Folgenden vorgestellt werden.

Material und Methoden

Material. Bei den im Text verwendeten Sammlungsakronymen handelt es sich um: CFO (Coll. M. Franzen, Oberneuching), CHS (Coll. W. Heinz, Schwanfeld), CNA (Coll. M. Niehuis, Albersweiler), CPW (Coll. J. Probst, Wien, jetzt Naturhistorisches Museum Wien), CWW (Coll. J. Wiesner, Wolfsburg) sowie ZSM (Zoologische Staatssammlung, München). Eine Auflistung des gesamten untersuchten Materials findet sich im Anhang.

Zur Auswertung wurden die Fundorte auf der Basis einer Vorabsichtung der Merkmalsausprägungen in Gruppen zusammengefaßt. Diese Gruppenbildung orientierte sich dabei vor allem an den naturräumlichen Gegebenheiten. Um eine genügende Trennschärfe zur erhalten, wurden abweichend davon in dem Bereich, in dem mit kleinräumig wechselnden Merkmalsausprägungen beziehungsweise Übergangsformen zu rechnen ist (Mittlerer Taurus, Antitaurus, Amanus-Gebirge), die Gruppen durch Tiere von einem einzelnen Fundort, beziehungsweise eng benachbarten Fundorten (zum Beispiel aus einem Gebirgsstock oder einem Tal-System) gebildet. Die Tiere aus der Umgebung der Terra typica von H. i. kilikiensis (Gruppe "Iskenderun") wurden gesondert betrachtet. Im einzelnen wurden somit folgende 17 Gruppen gebildet, denen insgesamt 445 Exemplare zugrunde lagen (vgl. auch Abb. 1):

"Bilecik-Ankara": 30 Exemplare von fünf Fundorten aus dem nördlichen Anatolien zwischen dem unteren Sakarya-Tal im Westen und der inneren Pontus-Kette nördlich von Ankara im Osten (Übergangsklima zwischen mild ozeanisch-feuchtem Schwarzmeerklima und kontinental-winterkaltem Zentralanatolien-Klima). "Çorum-Tokat": 61 Exemplare von fünf Fundorten aus dem nördlichen Anatolien zwischen der Waldsteppenregion um Çorum im Westen und den inneren Pontus-Ketten um Tokat im Osten (Übergangsklima zwischen mild ozeanisch-feuchtem Schwarzmeerklima und konti-

nental-winterkaltem Zentralanatolien-Klima). "Kale": 20 Exemplare von einem Fundort in der inneren südlichen Ägäisregion bei Kale (Prov. Denizli) (submontanes Mittelmeerklima). "Çivril-Konya": 55 Exemplare von sechs Fundorten an der inneren Abdachung des westlichen Taurus-Gebirges zwischen Civril im Westen und dem Beysehir-See im Osten (Übergangsklima zwischen Mittelmeerklima und kontinental-winterkaltem Zentralanatolien-Klima). "Antalya": 27 Exemplare von drei Fundorten aus der südlichen Abdachung des westlichen Taurus zwischen Yazır im Westen und der Region um Manavgat im Osten (Mittelmeerklima, teils mit montanen Einflüssen [Yazır]). "Karaman": 20 Exemplare von einem Fundort südlich von Karaman an der inneren Abdachung des mittleren Taurus (Übergangsklima zwischen Mittelmeerklima und kontinental-winterkaltem Zentralanatolien-Klima). "Bolkar": 7 Exemplare von drei Fundorten im Gebirgsstock der Bolkar dağları im mittleren Taurus nördlich von Mersin (montan geprägtes Mittelmeerklima [Südabdachung, zwei Fundorte] und kontinental-winterkaltes Zentralanatolien-Klima [Nordabdachung, ein Fundort]). "Kadirli": 34 Exemplare von zwei Fundorten am Fuß des Übergangs zwischen Amanus-Gebirge und Antitaurus am östlichen Rand der Çukurova östlich von Adana (Mittelmeerklima). "Amanus Mitte": 32 Exemplare von zwei Fundorten im Bereich des mittleren Amanus-Gebirges (submontan geprägtes Mittelmeerklima). "Iskenderun": 23 Exemplare von einem Fundort bei Iskenderun (Umgebung der Terra typica von H. i. kilikiensis) im südlichen Amanus-Gebirge (Mittelmeerklima). "Zivaret": 14 Exemplare von zwei Fundorten im Zivaret-Gebirge bei Antakya (Türkei) und dem angrenzenden Syrien (Mittelmeerklima). "Kilis": 6 Exemplare von einem Fundort im Türkisch-Syrischen Bergland (Kartal dağı) westlich von Kilis (Mittelmeerklima). "Pazarcık": 43 Exemplare von vier Fundorten im Tal des Aksu çayı an der südlichen Taurus-Abdachung um Pazarcık (Übergangsbereich zwischen kontinentalem Bergklima Ostanatoliens und Mittelmeerklima). "Andırın": 16 Exemplare von drei Fundorten aus dem Antitaurus um Andırın (montan geprägtes Mittelmeerklima). "N Maras": 36 Exemplare von zehn Fundorten aus der Antitaurus-Südabdachung zwischen der Stadt Kahramanmaraş im Südosten und Tufanbeyli im Nordwesten (montan geprägtes Mittelmeerklima). "Malatya": 9 Exemplare von drei Fundorten aus dem westlichen Osttaurus westlich der Stadt Malatya (kontinentales Bergklima Ostanatoliens). "Osttaurus": 12 Exemplare von fünf Fundorten aus dem Osttaurus zwischen dem Kuruca-Paß westlich von Bingöl im Westen und dem Westende des Van-Sees im Osten (kontinentales Bergklima Ostanatoliens).

Merkmale. Mandl (1961) unterschied *H. i. kilikiensis* von der Nominatform durch folgende Merkmale: Dünner Scheibenmakel (= Mittelbinde), der sich gegen den Seitenrand stark verjüngt; Scheibenmakel-stark schräg gestellt; Apikalflecken sehr klein und punktförmig, viel kleiner als die Scheibenmakel; Kopfoberseite fein parallel gefurcht. Demgegenüber weise die Nominatform ei-

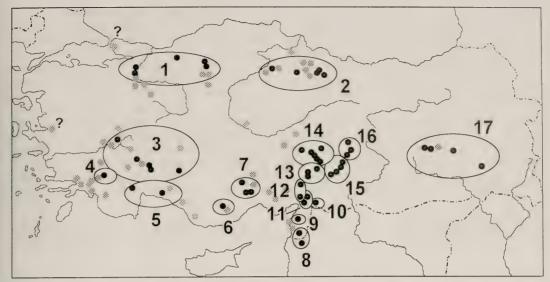


Abb. 1. Verbreitung von *Homodela ismenia* (Gory). Schwarze Punkte: Fundorte, von denen in der vorliegenden Untersuchung Material berücksichtigt wurde (vgl. Anhang). Graue Punkte: Fundorte nach Literaturangaben (Muche 1960, Mandl 1961, 1963, 1967, Korell 1988, 1994, Cassola 1999), sowie Auswertungen der Sammlungen CFO, CHS, CNA, CPW, CWW und ZSM. Fragezeichen: unsichere Fundorte (vgl. Text). Umrandungen: Populationsgruppen, die der Auswertung zugrunde lagen (vgl. auch Text): 1–Bilecik-Ankara; 2–Çorum-Tokat; 3–Çivril-Konya; 4–Kale; 5–Antalya; 6–Karaman; 7–Bolkar; 8–Ziyaret; 9–Iskenderun; 10–Kilis; 11–Amanus Mitte; 12–Kadirli; 13–Andirın; 14–N Maraş; 15–Pazarcık; 16–Malatya; 17–Osttaurus.

nen breiten Scheibenmakel auf, der häufig senkrecht zum Außenrand steht, die Apikalmakel seien nicht viel kleiner als die Scheibenmakel sowie eine grob gefurchte Kopfoberseite. In Anlehnung und Ergänzung zu diesen Merkmalen wurden bei der vorliegenden Untersuchung folgende Meßstrecken genommen, beziehungsweise Merkmale untersucht: Gesamtlänge (GL; ohne Labrum); Elytrenlänge (EL; Scutellumspitze bis Elytrenhinterrand); Elytrenbreite (EB; auf Höhe des Vorderendes der Mittelbinde); Pronotumlänge (PL); Pronotumbreite (PB); Kopfbreite (KB; Augen-Außenrand); Interokularbreite (IOB; kürzeste Entfernung zwischen den Augen); Anzahl der Streifen (Erhebungen) zwischen den Augen (IOS; auf Höhe der Interokularbreite); Länge des Apikalflecks (AL); Breite des Apikalflecks (AB); Winkel der Mittelbinde im Verhältnis zur Elytrennaht in Grad; Form der Mittelbinde (spitz auslaufend oder breit verrundet).

Daneben wurden aus den Meßstrecken folgende Indices berechnet: Elytrenlänge/Gesamtlänge (EL/GL); Elytrenbreite/Gesamtlänge (EB/GL); Elytrenbreite/-länge (EB/EL); Pronotumlänge/-breite (PL/PB); Kopfbreite/Gesamtlänge (KB/GL); Interokularbreite/Gesamtlänge (IOB/GL); Anzahl Interokularstreifen/Interokularbreite (IOS/IOB); Apikalflecklänge/Elytrenlänge (AL/EL); Apikalfleckbreite/Elytrenlänge (AB/EL).

Auf die Untersuchung von Genitalmerkmalen wurde verzichtet, da bei einer Vorabsichtung repräsentativer Stichproben keine geographische Variation der Aedeagus-Form erkennbar war. Damit konnten auch die von Mandl (1961) angeführten Unterschiede zwischen der Nominatform und *H. i. kilikiensis* nicht bestätigt werden. Auf eine Untersuchung der Innensackstrukturen wurde verzichtet.

Darstellung der Ergebnisse der Merkmalsanalyse

Meßwerte und Proportionsindices sind in Tabelle 1 dargestellt. Im einzelnen zeigen sich folgenden Ergebnisse:

Gesamtlänge. Dieses Merkmal unterliegt einem deutlichen Sexualdimorphismus. Darüber hinaus sind über alle Gruppen keine geographischen Trends erkennbar.

Relative Elytrenlänge (EL/GL), relative Elytrenbreite (EB/GL), Elytrenproportion (EB/EL). Hinsichtlich dieser drei Merkmale sind weder Geschlechtsdimorphismus noch geographische Trends erkennbar.

Relative Halsschildbreite (PL/PB). Bei diesem Merkmal ist ein deutlicher Geschlechtsdimorphismus zu erkennen. Männchen weisen im Mittelwertsvergleich in allen Populationsgruppen schmalere Halsschilde auf als Weibchen. Darüber hinaus ist ein deutlicher geographischer Trend zu erkennen:

Tiere aus den Gruppen Andırın, N Maraş, Malatya und Osttaurus weisen unter dem gesamten Material die relativ schmalsten Halsschilde auf (PL/PB $\delta \delta \geq 0.78$; $99 \geq 0.70$). Dagegen treten in den restlichen Populationsgruppen deutlich breitere Halsschilde auf (PL/PB $\delta \delta \leq 0.75$; $99 \leq 0.69$).

Relative Kopfbreite (KB/GL). Das Merkmal scheint einem schwach ausgeprägten geographischen Trend zu unterliegen; ein Sexualdimorphismus ist dagegen nicht zur erkennen. Insgesamt weisen Tiere aus den nördlichen und westlichen Populationsgruppen (Bilecik-Ankara, Çorum-Tokat, Kale, Çivril-Konya, Antalya, Karaman und Bolkar) sowie solche aus den Populationsgruppen Andırın

und N Maraş die relativ breitesten Köpfe auf (KB/GL durchweg 0,28). Dagegen liegen die Werte für die Gruppen Kadirli, Amanus Mitte, Ziyaret, Iskenderun, Kilis, Pazarcık, Malatya und Osttaurus mit jeweils 0.27 etwas niedriger.

Relative Interokularbreite (IOB/GL). Das Merkmal scheint einem schwach ausgeprägten geographischen Trend zu unterliegen; ein Sexualdimorphismus ist dagegen nicht zur erkennen. Die Tiere der Gruppen Andırın, N Maraş, Malatya und Osttaurus weisen mit einem IOB/GL-Mittelwert von 0,22 die relativ größten Interokularbreiten auf. In den restlichen Populationsgruppen ist der Index mit jeweils 0,21 etwas kleiner.

Tab. 1. Morphometrische Daten der untersuchten Populationsgruppen. Abkürzungen vergleiche "Material und Methoden". Angegeben sind Mittelwert ± Standardabweichung [in Klammern Variationsbreite] sowie Umfang der Stichprobe.

	GL ởở	GL ՉՉ	PL/PB ठैठे	PL/PB ♀♀	EL/GL	EB/GL	EB/EL
Bilecik-Ankara	10,6 ± 0,4 [9,7-11,1] 18	11,9 ± 0,5 [11,2-12,6] 12	0,72 ± 0,01 [0,70-0,74] 18	0,68 ± 0,02 [0,65-0,70] 12	$0,63 \pm 0,01$ [0,61-0,65] 30	$0,22 \pm 0,01$ [0,20-0,24] 30	0.35 ± 0.01 [0.33-0.38] 30
Çorum-Tokat	10.5 ± 0.4 [9,7-11,2] 35	$11,5 \pm 0,6$ [10,3-12,6] 26	0.74 ± 0.03 [0.70-0.81] 35	$0,69 \pm 0,01$ [0,67-0,72] 26	$0,63 \pm 0,01$ [0,60-0,68] 61	$0,22 \pm 0,01$ [0,20-0,24] 61	0.35 ± 0.01 [0.32-0.38] 61
Kale	10.2 ± 0.6 [9,2-10,9] 10	$11,4 \pm 0,6$ [10,3-12,3] 10	0.72 ± 0.02 [0.67-0.76] 10	$0,66 \pm 0,02$ [0,63-0,68] 10	$0,64 \pm 0,01$ [0,62-0,65] 20	0.22 ± 0.005 [0.21-0.24] 20	0.35 ± 0.01 [0.33-0.37] 20
Civril-Konya	10.4 ± 0.5 [9.4-11.8] 22	11.6 ± 0.6 [10.3-12.8] 33	0.72 ± 0.02 [0.68-0.74] 22	$0,66 \pm 0,01$ [0,64-0,69] 33	0,63 ± 0,01 [0,61-0,64] 55	$0,23 \pm 0,01$ [0,21-0,24] 55	0,36 ± 0,01 [0,34-0,39] 55
Antalya	10.0 ± 0.4 [9.4-10.9] 16	$11,3 \pm 0,8$ [10,0-12,6] 11	0.71 ± 0.02 [0.67-0.75] 16	$0,66 \pm 0,03$ [0,62-0,70] 11	0,64 ± 0,01 [0,61-0,66] 27	$0,22 \pm 0,01$ [0,21-0,23] 27	0.35 ± 0.01 [0.33-0.37] 27
Karaman	10.3 ± 0.5 [9.5-11.1]	$11,5 \pm 0,6$ [10,5-12,3] 10	$0,69 \pm 0,04$ [0,61-0,73] 10	$0,66 \pm 0,02$ [0,64-0,71] 10	$0,63 \pm 0,01$ [0,60-0,64] 20	$0,23 \pm 0,01$ [0,22-0,24] 20	0,37 ± 0,01 [0,350,39] 20
Bolkar	-	11.8 ± 0.7 [10,6-12,6] 7	-	$0,69 \pm 0,01$ [0,67-0,71] 7	$0,63 \pm 0,01$ [0,61-0,64] 7	$0,23 \pm 0,005$ [0,22-0,23] 7	0.36 ± 0.01 [0.35-0.38] 7
Kadirli	10,5 ± 0,5 [9,5-11,4] 16	11.5 ± 0.4 [10.8-12.2] 17	$0,75 \pm 0,02$ [0,71-0,79] 17	$0,69 \pm 0,03$ [0,66-0,76] 17	$0,63 \pm 0,01$ [0,61-0,65] 33	$0,22 \pm 0,01$ [0,21-0,24] 33	0.35 ± 0.01 [0.34-0.37] 33
Amanus Mitte	$11,2 \pm 0,5$ [10,5-12,0] 15	12,2 ± 0,4 [11,5-12,9] 17	0.72 ± 0.03 [0.66-0.76] 15	0.68 ± 0.02 [0.65-0.71] 17	$0,63 \pm 0,01$ [0,62-0,65] 32	0.22 ± 0.005 [0.22-0.23] 32	0,36 ± 0,01 [0,34-0,38] 32
Iskenderun .	$11,0 \pm 0,4$ [10,5-11,8] 10	$12,2 \pm 0,3$ [11,7-12,8] 13	0.73 ± 0.03 [0.69-0.77] 10	$0,69 \pm 0,02$ [0,66-0,73] 13	$0,63 \pm 0,01$ [0,61-0,65] 23	$0,22 \pm 0,01$ [0,21-0,23] 23	0,35 ± 0,01 [0,33-0,36] 23
Ziyaret	10.9 ± 0.7 [9,7-12,0] 10	11,9 ± 0,9 [11,1-12,9] 4	0.71 ± 0.01 [0.69-0.74] 10	0.66 ± 0.02 [0.64-0.68] 4	$0,63 \pm 0,01$ [0,61-0,65] 14	$0,22 \pm 0,01$ [0,21-0,23] 14	0,35 ± 0,01 [0,33-0,36] 14
Kilis	11,1 ± 0,2 [10,8-11,4] 6	-	0.73 ± 0.02 [0.70-0.75] 6	-	0,64 ± 0,01 [0,63-0,65] 6	$0,22 \pm 0,004$ [0,22-0,23] 6	0.35 ± 0.004 [0.34-0.35] 6
Pazarcık	11,3 ± 0,5 [10,2-11,8] 18	$12,5 \pm 0,4$ [12,0-13,5] 25	0.71 ± 0.02 [0.68-0.74] 18	$0,65 \pm 0,02$ [0,62-0,70] 25	$0,63 \pm 0,01$ [0,61-0,65] 43	$0,23 \pm 0,01$ [0,21-0,24] 43	$0,36 \pm 0,01$ [0,33-0,38] 43
Andırın	10.2 ± 0.5 [9.5-10.6] 4	$11,4 \pm 0,5$ [10,6-12,5] 12	0.78 ± 0.03 [0.76-0.81] 4	0.72 ± 0.02 [0.69-0.76] 12	$0,63 \pm 0,01$ [0,60-0,65] 16	0.23 ± 0.005 [0.22-0.23] 16	0,37 ± 0,01 [0,35-0,38] 16
N Maraş	10.8 ± 0.4 [9.8-11.7] 20	$12,0 \pm 0,6$ [11,1-12,9] 15	0.77 ± 0.02 [0.72-0.81] 21	0.72 ± 0.03 [0.68-0.78] 15	$0,63 \pm 0,01$ [0,60-0,67] 35	$0,22 \pm 0,01$ [0,21-0,24] 35	$0,36 \pm 0,01$ [0,34-0,38] 36
Malatya	10.6 ± 0.8 [9.5-11.4] 5	$12,1 \pm 0,5$ [11,4-12,6] 4	0.79 ± 0.03 [0.76-0.83] 5	0.72 ± 0.02 [0.70-0.74] 4	$0,63 \pm 0,01$ [0,60-0,64] 9	0,22 ± 0,005 [0,21-0,23] 9	$0,35 \pm 0,01$ [0,34-0,37] 9
Osttaurus	10.7 ± 0.5 [10.2-11.4] 5	$12,0 \pm 0,6$ [11,2-12,6] 4	0.77 ± 0.02 [0.73-0.81] 8	0.70 ± 0.01 [0.69-0.72] 4	$0,62 \pm 0,01$ [0,59-0,64] 9	$0,22 \pm 0,01$ [0,21-0,23] 9	0.35 ± 0.01 [0.34-0.37] 11

Anzahl Interokularstreifen im Verhältnis zur Interokularbreite (IOS/IOB). Das Merkmal ist einem deutlichen Geschlechtsdimorphismus unterworfen. Männchen weisen durch alle Gruppen eine feinere Streifung des Interokularbereichs (und damit höhere IOS/IOB-Werte) auf als \$\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\$.

In Nordanatolien und im westlichen und mittleren Taurus (Gruppen Bilecik-Ankara, Çorum-Tokat, Kale, Çivril-Konya, Karaman) sowie in der Gruppe Osttaurus werden hier die niedrigsten Werte erreicht (♂♂ IOS/IOB 13,9-15,2; ♀♀ 13,1-14,3). Dagegen liegen die IOS/IOB-Werte im Amanus-Gebirge und Antitaurus (Gruppen Bolkar, Kadirli, Amanus Mitte, Ziyaret, Iskenderun, Kilis, Pazarcık, Andırın, Malatya) bei weiter Streuung wesentlich höher (♂♂ IOS/IOB 16,5-18,1; ♀♀ 14,4-17,1). Intermediär zwischen diesen beiden Gruppierungen erscheinen die Gruppen Antalya und N Maraş (♂♂ IOS/IOB 15,9-

16,3; \$\$ 14,2-14,6).

Relative Länge des Apikalflecks (AL/EL). Bei diesem Merkmal ist in einem Teil der Gruppen ein deutlicher Sexualdimorphismus zu erkennen: Männchen aus West- und Nordanatolien (Gruppen Bilecik-Ankara, Corum-Tokat, Kale, Çivril-Konya) und solche aus dem Amanus-Gebirge (Gruppen Kadirli, Amanus Mitte, Ziyaret, Iskenderun) und mittlerem Taurus, beziehungsweise Antitaurus (Gruppen Karaman, N Maras) weisen bei einem Mittelwertsvergleich immer kleinere Apikalflecklängen auf als 99. Dagegen ist in den Gruppen Antalya, Pazarcık, Malatya und Osttaurus die Apikalflecklänge in beiden Geschlechtern gleich. Ein für die Männchen größerer Mittelwert ergibt sich nur in der Gruppe Andırın. Inwieweit diese Heterogenität durch die teils kleinen Stichprobengrößen bedingt ist, muß offen bleiben.

KB/GL	IOB/GL	IOS/IOB ಕೆಕೆ	IOS/IOB 99	AL/EL ರೆರೆ	AL/EL ՉՉ	AB/EL	WM
0,28 ± 0,01 0,26-0,29] 30	0.21 ± 0.01 [0.20-0.23] 30	14,9 ± 0,7 [14,2-16,5] 18	$13,1 \pm 0,6$ [12,2-14,1] 12	0.16 ± 0.01 [0.14-0.18] 18	0.18 ± 0.02 [0.14-0.21] 12	0,09 ± 0,01 [0,07-0,11] 30	63 ± 11 [45-80] 30
0,28 ± 0,01 0,26-0,29] 61	0.21 ± 0.005 [0.20-0.23] 61	$13,9 \pm 0,7$ [12,4-15,6] 35	$13,3 \pm 0,9$ [11,1-15,2] 26	0.17 ± 0.02 [0.13-0.22] 35	0.19 ± 0.02 [0.17-0.23] 26	0.09 ± 0.01 [0.07-0.11] 61	69 ± 8 [45-80] 61
0,28 ± 0,01 0,27-0,29] 20	0.21 ± 0.01 [0.20-0.22] 20	15,2 ± 1,0 [13,9-17,0] 10	14.3 ± 0.8 [13,4-16,0] 10	0.15 ± 0.02 [0.13-0.18] 10	0.17 ± 0.01 [0.15-0.19] 10	0.09 ± 0.01 [0.08-0.10] 20	55 ± 11 [45-80] 20
0,28 ± 0,01 0,26-0,29] 55	0.21 ± 0.01 [0.19-0.23] 55	14,4 ± 1,1 [12,5-17,1] 22	13.5 ± 1.0 [11,6-16,1] 33	0.15 ± 0.01 [0.13-0.18] 22	0.16 ± 0.02 [0.14-0.21] 33	0.09 ± 0.01 [0.07-0.11] 55	71 ± 12 [45-90] 55
0,28 ± 0,005 0,27-0,29] 27	0.21 ± 0.005 [0.20-0.22] 27	16,3 ± 1,0 [14,1-18,3] 16	14.6 ± 0.9 [12,8-16,1] 11	0.13 ± 0.03 [0.09-0.19] 16	0.13 ± 0.02 [0.12-0.17] 11	0.09 ± 0.01 [0.07-0.11] 27	69 ± 11 [45-90] 27
0.28 ± 0.01 0.27 - 0.30 20	0.21 ± 0.01 [0.21-0.23] 20	14,3 ± 0,9 [13,4-15,6] 10	$13,3 \pm 1,3$ [11,9-15,2] 10	0.16 ± 0.02 [0.12-0.18] 10	0.18 ± 0.02 [0.16-0.22] 10	0.10 ± 0.01 [0.08-0.12] 20	81 ± 8 [70-90] 20
0,28 ± 0,01 0,27-0,30] 7	0.21 ± 0.01 [0.21-0.23] 7	-	16,9 ± 0,9 [15,7-18,2] 7	-	0.16 ± 0.03 [0.12-0.20] 7	0,09 ± 0,01 [0,07-0,11] 7	75 ± 10 [60-90] 7
0,27 ± 0,01 0,25-0,29] 33	0.21 ± 0.01 [0.20-0.22] 33	18,1 ± 1,1 [16,1-20,0] 17	17,1 ± 1,3 [14,5-18,6] 17	0.11 ± 0.02 [0.08-0.14] 16	0.12 ± 0.03 [0.09-0.22] 17	0.08 ± 0.01 [0.05-0.10] 33	64 ± 16 [45-90] 34
0,27 ± 0,01 0,26-0,28] 32	0.21 ± 0.01 [0.20-0.22] 32	17,6 ± 1,0 [15,7-19,5] 15	16,7 ± 1,3 [13,9-18,5] 17	0.09 ± 0.01 [0.06-0.11] 15	0.10 ± 0.02 [0.06-0.15] 17	0.06 ± 0.01 [0.03-0.08] 32	63 ± 14 [45-90] 32
0,27 ± 0,01 0,27-0,28] 23	0.21 ± 0.01 [0.20-0.22] 23	17.0 ± 1.2 [15,2-18,7] 10	$15,5 \pm 1,0$ [13,8-16,9] 13	0.14 ± 0.04 [0.09-0.19] 10	0.16 ± 0.02 [0.12-0.19] 13	0.08 ± 0.01 [0.07-0.09] 23	58 ± 11 [45-80] 23
0,27 ± 0,01 0,26-0,28] 14	0.21 ± 0.005 [0.20-0.22] 14	16.5 ± 2.0 [14.0-20.6] 10	16,0 ± 1,4 [14,2-17,3] 4	0.10 ± 0.02 [0.07-0.13] 10	0.12 ± 0.03 [0.09-0.15] 4	0.06 ± 0.01 [0.05-0.08] 14	68 ± 12 [45-80] 14
0,27 ± 0,001 0,27-0,27] 6	0.21 ± 0.001 [0.21-0.21] 6	18,1 ± 0,4 [17,4-18,7] 6	-	0.09 ± 0.01 [0.08-0.10] 6	-	0.06 ± 0.004 [0.05-0.07] 6	64 ± 12 [45-80] 6
0,27 ± 0,01 0,26-0,28] 43	0.21 ± 0.005 [0.20-0.22] 43	17,5 ± 1,0 [16,1-19,8] 18	15,5 ± 0,9 [13,9-17,3] 25	0.08 ± 0.01 [0.05-0.11] 18	0.08 ± 0.01 [0.05-0.11] 25	0.06 ± 0.01 [0.04-0.08] 43	49 ± 10 [45-80] 43
0,28 ± 0,005 0,27-0,29] 16	$0,22 \pm 0,005$ [0,21-0,23] 16	17,1 ± 1,4 [15,2-18,4] 4	15,2 ± 1,2 [12,2-16,9] 12	0.08 ± 0.004 [0.07-0.08] 4	0.07 ± 0.01 [0.06-0.10] 12	0,07 ± 0,01 [0,05-0,09] 16	89±3 [80-90] 16
0,28 ± 0,01 0,26-0,29] 35	0.22 ± 0.01 [0.21-0.23] 35	15,9 ± 1,1 [14,3-19,2] 21	14,2 ± 0,9 [12,8-16,1] 15	0.07 ± 0.02 [0.04-0.10] 21	0.08 ± 0.03 [0.03-0.13] 15	0.07 ± 0.02 [0.04-0.10] 36	72 ± 22 [45-90] 36
0,27 ± 0,005 0,26-0,28] 9	$0,22 \pm 0,004$ [0,21-0,22] 9	17,1 ± 1,0 [16,1-18,4] 5	14,4 ± 0,4 [13,9-14,9] 4	0.08 ± 0.02 [0.05-0.09] 5	0.08 ± 0.01 [0.06-0.09] 4	0.08 ± 0.01 [0.07-0.08] 9	90 ± 0 [90-90] 9
0,27 ± 0,01 (0,26-0,28) 9	0.22 ± 0.01 [0.21-0.22] 9	15,0 ± 1,1 [14,0-17,4] 8	14,1 ± 1,1 [12,8-15,3] 4	0,09 ± 0,01 [0,07-0,11] 7	0.09 ± 0.01 [0.08-0.09] 4	0,07 ± 0,01 [0,06-0,08] 11	90±0 [90-90] 12

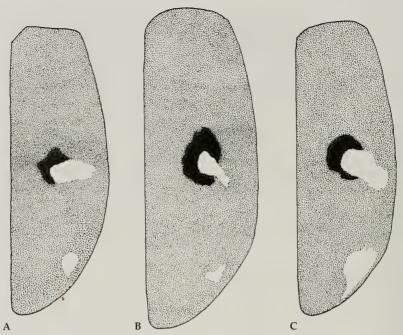


Abb. 2. Elytrenzeichnung von (A) H. i. walterheinzi, subspec. nov. (Kuruca-Paß, Prov. Bingöl), (B) H. i. kilikiensis Mandl (9 km SW Pazarcık, Prov. Kahramanmaraş) und (C) H. i. ismenia (Gory) (Kargasekmez-Paß, Prov. Ankara).

Bei der geographischen Betrachtung (Werte für $\delta\delta$ und $\S\S$ zusammengefaßt) ergibt sich ein deutlicheres Bild: Tiere aus den Gruppen aus Nord- und Westanatolien (Bilecik-Ankara, Çorum-Tokat, Kale, Çivril-Konya, Antalya, Karaman, Bolkar) sowie die aus den Gruppen Kadirli, Ziyaret und Iskenderun weisen große Apikalflecklängen auf (AL/EL-Werte \le 0,11), während Tiere aus den restlichen Gruppen kleine Apikalflecken besitzen (AL/EL-Werte \ge 0,09; Gruppen Amanus Mitte, Kilis, Pazarcık, Andırın, N Maraş, Malatya, Osttaurus).

Relative Breite des Apikalflecks (AB/EL). Die Gruppen Bilecik-Ankara, Çorum-Tokat, Kale, Çivril-Konya, Antalya, Karaman und Bolkar weisen mit Werten von jeweils 0,09 (in einem Fall 0,10) die höchsten Werte auf, besitzen also die im Vergleich zur Elytrenlänge die breitesten Apikalflecken. Dagegen treten die schmalsten Apikalflecken (AB/EL jeweils 0,06) in den Gruppen Amanus Mitte, Ziyaret, Kilis und Pazarcık auf. Mittlere Werte (0,07 und 0,08) und treten in den Gruppen Iskenderun, Kadirli, Andırın, N Maraş, Malatya und Osttaurus auf.

Winkel der Mittelbinde zur Flügeldeckennaht (WM). Alle Exemplare aus den Gruppen Malatya und Osttaurus weisen Mittelbinden auf, die im rechten Winkel zur Flügeldeckennaht stehen (Winkel 90°). In der Gruppe Andırın überwiegen solche Exemplare ebenfalls. Bezogen auf Einzelfundorte stellt

sich die Situation in der Gruppe N Maraş heterogen dar: Während bei Tieren von den Fundorten 30 km NW Kahramanmaraş und N Tekir die Mittelbinde schräg gestellt ist (Winkel durchweg 45°) steht sie bei den Tieren von den restlichen Fundorten im rechten Winkel zur Flügeldeckennaht und lediglich ein Exemplar aus der Umgebung von Tufanbeyli weist einen Winkel von 80° auf.

In den Populationsgruppen aus dem westlichen und mittleren Taurus überwiegen deutlich Exemplare mit schräg gestellten Mittelbinden; daneben treten hier aber immer auch vereinzelt bis hin zu einen deutlichen Anteil solche Tiere auf, deren Mittelbinden im rechten Winkel zur Flügeldeckennaht stehen. Dabei ist der Anteil solcher Exemplare im mittleren Taurus besonders hoch (Karaman 25%, Bolkar 14 %, Kadirli 12 %) und nimmt nach Süden (Amanus Mitte 6 %) und Westen (Civril-Konya 4 %, Antalya 4%) deutlich ab. Schließlich treten noch weiter nach westlich (Kale) und nördlich (Bilecik-Ankara, Çorum-Tokat) sowie nach Süden und Südosten (Iskenderun, Ziyaret, Kilis, Pazarcık) überhaupt keine Tiere mit rechtwinklig zur Flügeldeckennaht gestellten Mittelbinden mehr auf.

Form der Mittelbinde (FM). Das Merkmal ist nur mit hohem Aufwand biometrisch zu erfassen und wurde daher statistisch nicht ausgewertet. Insgesamt kann aber festgestellt werden, daß sich be-

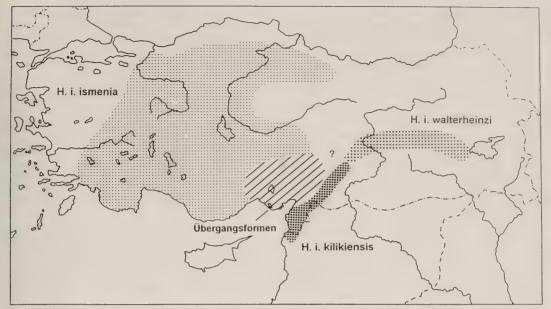


Abb. 3. Schematische Darstellung der Verbreitungsgebiete der Unterarten von Homodela ismenia (Gory).

züglich der Form des äußeren Endes der Mittelbinde (spitz auslaufend oder breit verrundet, vgl. Abb. 2) in den meisten Populationsgruppen beide Grundtypen sowie Übergänge dazwischen nebeneinander auftreten. Lediglich in den Gruppen Kadirli, Amanus Mitte, Ziyaret, Iskenderun, Kilis und Pazarcık finden sich ganz überwiegend oder ausschließlich Exemplare mit spitz auslaufenden Mittelbinden.

Schlußfolgerungen

Zusammenfassend läßt sich festhalten, daß die Ausprägungen einiger der hier betrachteten Merkmale auf eine subspezifische Gliederung der Art in drei Formen hinweisen (vgl. Abb. 3), die weiter unten diagnostiziert werden. Dabei handelt es sich um eine westanatolische Form (Gruppen Bilecik-Ankara, Corum-Tokat, Kale, Civril-Konya, Antalya, Karaman), eine südliche Form (Populationsgruppen Ziyaret, Iskenderun, Kilis, Pazarcık) sowie eine östliche Form (Gruppen Osttaurus, Malatya). Als mehr oder weniger intermediär müssen dagegen die Populationsgruppen Bolkar, Kadirli, Amanus Mitte, N Maras sowie Andırın betrachtet werden. Hier weisen die Merkmalsausprägungen in der Summe überwiegend nach Osten (Andırın, N Maraş: PL/ PB, IOB/GL, AL/EL, WM), nach Süden (Kadirli, Amanus Mitte: KB/GL, IOS/IOB, FM), beziehungsweise nach Westen (Bolkar: KB/GL, AB/EL). Die

zahlreichen Populationen mit intermediären Merkmalsausprägungen in der Kontaktzone der drei Formen weisen auf eine Rückwanderung aus ehemaligen Refugialräumen mit anschließender Durchmischung hin. Als Ergebnis finden sich meist nur unscharfe Verbreitungsgrenzen der drei Formen. Allerdings stellt sich in einem Fall die Grenze zwischen der Osttaurus-Form und der südlichen Form als ausgesprochen scharf dar. Aus der Umgebung von Gölbaşı (Prov. Adıyaman) liegen zwei kleine Stichproben vor: 7 km südlich der Stadt (drei 99) und 15 km NO der Stadt (ein ♂). Dabei zeigen die Exemplare von südlich Gölbaşı alle Merkmalsausprägungen der südlichen Form, während das Stück von nordöstlich der Stadt ebenso klar der Osttaurus-Form zuzuordnen ist. Eine für die Art wirksame Verbreitungsbarriere ist in dem durch sanfte Hügel mit Eichenbuschwäldern und kleinen Agrarflächen geprägten Gebiet nicht vorhanden. Zudem fallen beide Fundorte in das Euphrat-Flußsystem (Entwässerung in den Persischen Golf), im Gegensatz zu südlich direkt benachbarten Funden der südlichen Form bei Pazarcık im Tal des Aksu cayı, der dem Ceyhan-Flußsystem (Entwässerung in das Mittelmeer) zugehörig ist.

Zwei der drei Formen können mit den bisher beschriebenen Unterarten *H. i. ismenia* (= westanatolische Form) beziehungsweise *H. i. kilikiensis* (= südliche Form) in Übereinstimmung gebracht werden. Im Hinblick auf letztere ergibt sich aber die etwas unglückliche Situation, daß gerade die Stichprobe

aus Iskenderun (= Umgebung der Terra typica von H. i. kilikiensis) bei dem von Mandl (1961) zur Trennung von der Nominatform herangezogenen Merkmal der Größe der Apikalflecken nicht die für die südliche Form typische Merkmalsausprägung aufweist. Die hier untersuchte Population weist im Mittel eher große Apikalflecken auf und unterscheidet sich damit von den übrigen Gruppen der südlichen Form. Auch Mandl (1961: Abb. 7) bildet ein Tier aus der Typusserie ab, das langgestreckte, große Apikalflecken aufweist. Da aber die Zuordnung der Population anhand weiterer Merkmale (vgl. unten) ansonsten eindeutig ist, soll auch in Hinblick auf eine stabile Nomenklatur auf taxonomische Konsequenzen verzichtet werden. Klar wird dabei auch, daß das Verbreitungsgebiet von H. i. kilikiensis im wesentlichen auf Areale östlich des Amanus-Gebirges beschränkt ist (Türkisch-Syrisches Bergland, südliche Abdachung des westlichen Ost-Taurus). Schon beim Überschreiten des Amanus-Hauptkammes in nordwestliche Richtung (z.B. Terra typica, Umgebung von Iskenderun sowie Nurdagi-Paß im Norden) werden Einflüsse der westlich anschließenden Nominatform sichtbar. Bisher wurden in der Literatur unter dem Namen H. i. kilikiensis schon seit der Erstbeschreibung durch Mandl (1961) beinahe ausschließlich solche Übergangsformen geführt (vgl. zuletzt Cassola 1999). Da bislang aber praktisch kein Material von H. i. kilikiensis von östlich des Amanus-Gebirges (mit den charakteristischen Merkmalsausprägungen) bekannt war, ist die Anzweifelung der Validität des Taxons, zum Beispiel durch Korell (1994) und Cassola (1999), verständlich.

Tiere der östlichen Form repräsentieren dagegen eine bisher noch nicht beschriebene Unterart. Damit ergibt sich insgesamt die nachfolgend angeführte subspezifische Gliederung:

Homodela ismenia ismenia (Gory, 1835) Abb. 2-3

Terra typica. "Grèce" (= Griechenland, wahrscheinlich irrtümlich).

Diagnose. Streifung des Kopfes grob (IOS/IOB & \$\frac{3}{0}\$ 12,4-18,3, im Mittel 14,7; \$\frac{9}{0}\$ 11,1-16,1, im Mittel 13,6), Pronotum eher breit (PL/PB & \$\frac{3}{0}\$, 0,61-0,80, im Mittel 0,78; \$\frac{9}{0}\$ 0,62-0,72, im Mittel 0,71), Mittelbinde nach außen breit verrundet oder seltener spitz zulaufend und in der Regel schräg zur Flügeldeckennaht (WM meist < 90°), Apikalflecken breit (AB/EL 0,07-0,12, im Mittel 0,09) und lang (AL/EL 0,13-0,18, im Mittel 0,16).

H. i. ismenia unterscheidet sich von H. i. kilikiensis und der weiter unten beschriebenen Osttaurus-

Form vor allem durch die größeren (breiteren und längeren) Apikalflecken und die gröbere Kopfstreifung. Weiterhin unterscheidet sich die Nominatform von der Osttaurus-Form durch das eher breite Pronotum sowie die meist schräg zur Flügeldeckennaht gestellten Mittelbinden. Zusätzlich unterscheidet sich H. i. ismenia von H. i. kilikiensis durch die nach außen hin breit verrundeten Mittelbinden.

Verbreitung. Nord- und Westanatolien. Im westlichen Taurus-Gebirge die Bolkar dağları nicht erreichend. Ältere, zweifelhafte und bisher nicht bestätigte Funde liegen aus dem asiatischen Teil von Istanbul ("Skutari" = Üsküdar: Belege in ZSM) sowie aus Izmir ("Smyrna": Horn & Roeschke 1891) vor (Abb. 3).

Homodela ismenia kilikiensis (Mandl, 1961) Abb. 2-3

Terra typica. "Hatay-Iskenderun".

Diagnose. Streifung des Kopfes fein (IOS/IOB \circlearrowleft 14,0-20,6, im Mittel 17,3; \circlearrowleft 13,8-17,3, im Mittel 15,6), Pronotum eher breit (PL/PB \circlearrowleft 0,68-0,75, im Mittel 0,72; \circlearrowleft 0,62-0,70, im Mittel 0,65), Mittelbinde nach außen schmaler werdend, spitz zulaufend und immer schräg zur Flügeldeckennaht (WM < 90°), Apikalflecken schmal (AB/EL 0,04-0,08, im Mittel 0,06) und kurz (AL/EL 0,05-0,15, im Mittel 0,09).

H. i. kilikiensis unterscheidet sich von der Nominatform vor allem durch die schmaleren, nach außen zugespitzten Mittelbinden, die kleineren Apikalflecken sowie die feinere Kopfstreifung. Weiterhin unterscheidet sich H. i. kilikiensis von der unten beschriebenen Osttaurus-Form durch die schräg gestellten, außen zugespitzten Mittelbinden sowie das eher breite Pronotum.

Verbreitung. Südliches Amanus-Gebirge, Ziyaret dagı (Türkei, Syrien), türkisch-syrisches Bergland (Kartal dagı) und nordöstlich daran angrenzender Taurus-Fuß. Übergangsformen zur Nominatform im mittleren und nördlichen Amanus-Gebirge, im westlichen Antitaurus sowie in den Bolkar dağları (vgl. auch Abb. 3).

Homodela ismenia walterheinzi, subspec. nov. Abb. 2-3

Homodela ismenia kilikiensis (part.), Cassola 1999, Biogeographia 20 (Biogeografia dell'Anatolia): S. 263: Fig. 16; S. 264: "Kuruca geçidi", "36 km E of Bingöl".

Typen. Holotypus: ♂, mit der folgenden Etikettierung: "TR, Prov. Malatya: Karahan-Paß, Ostseite, 1700 m.

Wechselfeuchte Lehmfläche in Eichengebüsch. 30.04. 1999, M. Franzen leg." [weißes gedrucktes Etikett mit schwarzem Rand], "298" [rundes, mit Bleistift beschriebenes Etikettl, "Homodela ismenia walterheinzi Franzen, 2003, Holotypus" [rotes Etikett mit schwarzer Schrift] (ZSM). - Paratypen: 288, 299, mit den gleichen Funddaten wie der Holotypus (CFO 299-302); 18, "TR, Prov. Malatya: Karanlik Dere, 15 km ne. Gölbaşı, 800 m. Sand-Schlammbank an Flußufer. 02.05.1999, M. Franzen leg." (CFO 294); 13, 299, "TR, Prov. Malatya: 8 km ne. Dogansehir, 1100 m. Lehmfläche in lockerem Eichenwald. 02.05.1999, M. Franzen leg." (CFO 295-297); 233, 19, "Südost-Anatolien, Umg. Kuruca-Paß w. Bingöl, 1800 m, 18.IV.1989, Heinz leg." (CHS 425-427); 1º, "O. Türkei, 19.V.77, Kuruça gec./Bingöl, 1800 m, D. Bernhauer" (CFO 430); 19, "TR (Bingöl) Bilaloğlu w. Bingöl, ~ 1200 m, 20.4.1992, Heinz leg." (CHS 420); 13, "Türkei – Vil. Bingöl, 63 km E Bingöl, 28.5.1994, leg. M. Pavesi" (CGR 419); 433, 19, "Südost-Anatolien, Buğlan-Paß bei Solhan (Muş), ca. 1700 m, 30.IV.1989, Heinz leg." (CHS 421-423, CFO 428-429); 1&, "Südost-Anatolien, ca. 24 km westl. Tatvan (Quercus), 1600 m, 2.V.1989, Heinz leg." (CHS 424).

Diagnose. Streifung des Kopfes fein (IOS/IOB \circlearrowleft 14,0-18,4, im Mittel 15,8; \circlearrowleft 2 12,8-15,3, im Mittel 14,3), Pronotum eher schmal (PB/PL \circlearrowleft 0,73-0,83, im Mittel 0,78; \circlearrowleft 0,69-0,74, im Mittel 0,71), Mittelbinde nach außen verrundet oder mäßig spitz zulaufend und immer im rechten Winkel zur Flügeldeckennaht (WM=90°), Apikalflecken schmal (AB/EL 0,06-0,08, im Mittel 0,07) und kurz (AL/EL \circlearrowleft 0,05-0,11, \circlearrowleft 0,06-0,09, im Mittel jeweils 0,08).

H. i. walterheinzi unterscheidet sich von *H. i. ismenia* vor allem durch die kleineren (kürzeren und schmaleren) Apikalflecken, durch die immer im rechten Winkel zur Flügeldeckennaht stehenden Mittelbinden, weiterhin durch das eher schmale Pronotum sowie die feinere Kopfstreifung. *H. i. walterheinzi* unterscheidet sich von *H. i. kilikiensis* vor allem durch die breiten, außen meist breit verrundeten und immer im rechten Winkel zur Flügeldeckennaht stehenden Mittelbinden sowie das eher schmale Pronotum.

Beschreibung des Holotypus

ð, Gesamtlänge (ohne Labrum) 10,5 mm. Mandibeln zweifarbig: vorne metallisch grün, an der Basis hellbraun; Kopfbreite 2,8 mm (Kopfbreite/Gesamtlänge 0,27); Interokularbreite 2,2 mm (Interokularbreite/Gesamtlänge 0,21); Kopfoberseite und Stirn grün, mit 39 Interokularstreifen (Anzahl Interokularstreifen/Interokularbreite 17,4); Labrum hellbraun, außen dünn schwarz gerandet, etwa doppelt so breit wie lang; mit einem medianen Zahn und sechs submarginalen Borsten; Clypeus dunkel grünlich, deutlich quer gerunzelt, unbehaart; Genae rötlich bronzefarben, unbehaart; 1. bis 4. Fühlerglied

matt grünlich; erstes Fühlerglied mit einer langen Borste am hinteren Ende, zweites Fühlerglied ohne Borsten, drittes Fühlerglied mit sieben (rechts) bis neun (links) abstehenden Bosten auf der Oberseite und am Hinterende sowie vier (rechts) bis fünf (links) anliegenden Borsten auf der Innenseite: viertes Fühlerglied mit 11-12 meist anliegenden Borsten; Fühlerglieder 5 bis 11 mit schwarzer Grundfarbe und feiner, dichter und kurzer Behaarung. Pronotumlänge 2,0 mm; Pronotumbreite 2,5 mm (Pronotumlänge/-breite 0,83); Färbung oberseits grün; Mittelfurche nach vorne und hinten tief eingesenkt, in der Mitte undeutlich und flach; Vorder- und Hinterrand des Pronotum grob quer gerunzelt, Mitte ungerichtet fein gerunzelt, zu den Seitenrändern hin gröber werdend; Episternen der Vorderbrust stark metallisch grünlich-bronzefarben und ganz flach gerunzelt, mit einzelnen feinen, weißen Borsten. Elytrenlänge 6,6 mm (Elytrenlänge / Gesamtlänge 0,63); Elytrenbreite 2,2 mm (Elytrenbreite/Gesamtlänge 0.21: Elytrenbreite/-länge 0,34); Grundfarbe der Elytren grün, Punktgruben mit blauem Grund; Elytrenrand deutlich aufgebogen und bronze-braun gegen die übrige Elytrenfärbung abgesetzt; am Ende des vorderen Elytrenviertels je ein kleiner, runder bräunlich-bronzefarbener Fleck; Mittelbinde der Elytren (Scheibenfleck) weißlich-cremefarben, zur Flügeldeckenaht hin halbkreisförmig breit samtig-schwarz umrandet; Mittelbinde zur Flügeldeckennaht hin am breitesten, nach außen deutlich schmaler werdend, im Winkel von 90° zur Flügeldeckennaht stehend; Apikalflecken ebenfalls weißlich-cremefarben, nach innen hin ebenfalls halbkreisförmig dünn bronzefarbe gerandet; Länge des rechten Apikalflecks 0,48 mm, Breite 0,45 mm (Apikalflecklänge/Elytrenlänge 0,07; Apikalfleckbreite / Elytrenlänge 0,07). Mittel- und Hinterbrust sowie Coxen metallisch grün, jeweils mit Feldern aus dicken, weißen Borsten; Sternite 1-2 grünlich-bronzefarben, 3-6 dunkel violett; Sternite 3-5 mit je einer Reihe von bis zu sieben einzeln stehenden Borsten. Beine metallisch grün, mit bronzefarbenen Reflexen und dichter weißer Behaarung; Tarsen oberseits samtig bläulich-grün.

Verbreitung. Östlicher Taurus, vom Karahan-Paß (westlich Malatya) bis an den Van-See. Übergangsformen zu *H. i. kilikiensis* im Antitaurus nördlich und westlich Kahramanmaraş sowie zur Nominatform im mittleren Taurus (Bolkar dağları, Umgebung von Andırın, nördliches Amanus-Gebirge) (vgl. auch Abb. 3).

Derivatio nominis. H. i. walterheinzi ist Herrn Walter Heinz (Schwanfeld) gewidmet, der zu den ersten gehörte, die diese Form im östlichen Taurus erbeuten konnten, und der darüber hinaus die Arbeiten des Autors durch den uneingeschränkten Zugang zu seiner umfangreichen Sammlung türkischer Sandlaufkäfer ganz wesentlich stimulierte und förderte.

Danksagung

Die folgenden Herren überließen mir Belege, beziehungsweise erlaubten die Bearbeitung von Material aus ihren Sammlungen oder teilten mir Fundorte mit: Jörg Gebert (Rohne), Walter Heinz (Schwanfeld), Manfred Niehuis (Albersweiler), Johann Probst (Wien), Josef Friedrich Schmidtler (München) und Jürgen Wiesner (Wolfsburg). Hans-Jürgen Gruber (München) begleitete mich auf einer Exkursionsreise und leistete tatkräftige Mithilfe beim Fang von Belegen. Meine Frau Ulla half ganz wesentlich bei der Dateneingabe. Ihnen allen sei herzlich für ihre Hilfe gedankt!

Zusammenfassung

Die Untersuchung äußerer Merkmale von 445 Exemplaren des Sandlaufkäfers Homodela ismenia zeigt das Vorhandensein von drei geographischen Formen in der Türkei: Eine westanatolische Unterart (H. i. ismenia) zeichnet sich durch eine vergleichsweise grob gestreifte Kopfoberseite, ein breites Pronotum, lateral verrundete, schräg zur Flügeldeckennaht stehende Mittelbinden, sowie große Apikalflecken aus. Eine zweite Unterart (H. i. kilikiensis Mandl) lebt in einem schmalen Streifen, der vom äußersten Nordwesten Syriens (nur ein Fundort bekannt) über die östlichen Abhänge des Amanus-Gebirges in der Türkei bis in das Vorgebirge des südlichen Taurus reicht. Diese Unterart hat eine vergleichsweise fein gestreifte Kopfoberseite, ebenfalls ein breites Pronotum, lateral zugespitzte und ebenfalls schräg zur Flügeldeckennaht stehende Mittelbinden sowie kleine Apikalflecken. Eine dritte, neue Unterart (H. i. walterheinzi, subspec. nov.) lebt im östlichen Taurus-Gebirge, von der Umgebung von Malatya im Westen, bis an den Van-See im Osten. Diese Form ist durch eine fein gestreifte Kopfoberseite, ein vergleichsweise schmales Pronotum, lateral verrundete und im rechten Winkel zur Flügeldeckennaht stehende Mittelbinden sowie durch kleine Apikalflecken gekennzeichnet. Morphologische Übergangsformen zwischen den drei Unterarten treten in einem Gebiet auf, das zwischen den Bolkar dağları im Westen, nördlich der Stadt Kahramanmaraş im Norden und Osten, und dem zentralen Amanus-Gebirge im Süden liegt.

Literatur

- Cassola, F. 1973. Études sur les Cicindélides. IX: Matériaux pour un catalogue des Cicindelidae de Grèce (Coleoptera). Biol. Gallo-Hellenica 5(1): 25-41
- 1999. Studies on tiger beetles CVII. The cicindelid fauna of Anatolia: faunistics and biogeography (Coleoptera, Cicindelidae). Biogeographia 20 (Biogeografia dell'Anatolia): 229-276
- Gory, M. 1833. Centurie de Carabiques nouveaux. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 2: 168-247
- Horn, W. & H. Roeschke 1891. Monographie der paläarktischen Cicindelen. Analytisch bearbeitet mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Variationsfähigkeit und geographischen Verbreitung. – Selbstverlag der Verfasser, Berlin, 199 S. + 6 Taf.
- Korell, A. 1988. Die Cicindeliden (Coleoptera) Anatoliens. Vorarbeiten für eine Faunistik nebst taxonomischen und systematischen Anmerkungen. Ent. Basil. 12: 93-111
- 1994. Die Cicindeliden (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae)
 Anatoliens. Nachträge und Bemerkungen zur gleichnamigen Veröffentlichung in der "Entomologia Basiliensia" 12. Ent. Z. 104: 42-50
- Mandl, K. 1961. Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse einer Anatolien-Expedition im Jahre 1960. Die Cicindelenund Caraben-Arten. Koleopt. Rdsch. **39**: 28-32
- 1963. Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse einer Expedition nach Anatolien im Jahre 1962. Die Cicindela-,
 Carabus- und Calosoma-Arten (Carabidae, Coleoptera). Koleopt. Rdsch. 40/41: 45-50
- 1967. Ergebnisse zoologischer Sammelreisen in der Türkei. Cicindelidae und Carabidae-Carabini. – Ann. Naturhistor. Mus. Wien 70: 379-386
- Muche, H. 1960. Eindrücke einer Sammelreise durch die Türkei. Ent. Z. **70**(16): 181-188
- Werner, K. 1992. Cicindelidae Regionis Palaearcticae 2. Die Käfer der Welt, The beetles of the world, Vol. 15. – Sciences Nat, Venette, 94 S.

Anhang: Untersuchtes Material

Alle Tiere, soweit nicht anders angegeben, aus der Türkei. Sammlungsakronyme: CFO: Coll. Franzen, Oberneuching; CGR: Coll. Gebert, Rohne; CHS: Coll. Heinz, Schwanfeld. Zahlen hinter den Akronymen sind Individualnummern.

Homodela ismenia ismenia - Prov. Adapazarı (Sarkarya): 14 km W Pamukova, 100 m, 18.4.1997, Franzen (733, 19, CFO 322-329); Prov. Bilecik: 7 km SO Osmaneli (N Bilecik), 100 m, 18.4.1997, Franzen (18, 399, CFO 330-333); Prov. Bolu: Umgebung Abant-See, 7.5.1992, Rasse (19, CFO 334); Prov. Ankara: Soğuksu-Nationalpark W Kızılcahamam, 1400 m, 16.4.1999, Franzen (488, 599, CFO 335-343); Kargasekmez-Paß (S Kızılcahamam), 1200 m, 26.4.1992, Franzen (6♂♂, 2♀♀, CFO 344-351); Prov. Corum: Paßhöhe 23 km W Corum (Straße nach Iskilip), 1100 m, 18.4.1999, Franzen (1433, 899, CFO 22-43); Prov. Amasya: Yaylayolu (N Zile), 1400 m, 19.4. 1999, Franzen (18, 299, CFO 401-403); Prov. Tokat: Paßhöhe westlich Almuş, 1050 m, 19.4.1999, Franzen (333, 199, CFO 404-407); NO Yağmurlu (S Niksar), 850 m, 19.4.1999, Franzen (7♂♂, 4♀♀, CFO 408-418); Straße Niksar-Tokat, Anstieg zur Paßhöhe S Niksar, 400 m, 20.4.1999, Franzen (1033, 1199, CFO 1-21); Prov. Denizli: 2,5 km NO Kale, 850 m, 15.4.1997, Franzen (1033, 1099, CFO 166-185); 1 km N Çivril, 1000 m, 17.4.1998, Franzen (8&&, 799, CFO 150-164); 3 km N Çivril, 1000 m, 17.4.1998, Franzen (1º, CFO 165); Prov. Isparta: Paßhöhe oberhalb Keçiborlu (23 km SO Dinar), 1100 m, 17.4. 1998, Franzen (5♂♂, 15♀♀, CFO 91-110); Davraz dağ oberhalb Yukarıgökdere, 1650 m, 16.4.1998, Franzen (333, CFO 200-202); Südostufer Kovada Gölü, 1000 m, 16.4.1998, Franzen (1º, CFO 199); zwischen Akbelenli und Aşağıgökdere, 1100 m, 16.4.1998, Franzen (433, 999, CFO 186-198); Prov. Konya: ca. 20 km SW Beyşehir (Straße nach Yeşildağ), 1230 m, 15.4.1998, Franzen (233, CFO 352-353); Prov. Antalya: Yazır (ca. 12 km SO Korkuteli), 900 m, 14.4.1997, Franzen (333, 599, CFO 375-382); 3 km N Taşağıl (O Serik), 50 m, 14.4.1997, Franzen (533, 19, CFO 131-136); SW Gençler (O Manavgat), 400 m, 13.4.1997, Franzen (8♂♂, 5♀♀, CFO 137-149); Prov. Karaman: ca. 17 km SSO Karaman, Straße nach Lale, 1400-1500 m, 14.4.1998 und 27.4.1992, Franzen (1033, 1099, CFO 111-130).

Homodela ismenia kilikiensis – Prov. Antakya (Hatay): Antakya-Burgberg, 450 m, 2.4.1998 und 5.4.1997, Franzen & Gruber ($8\delta\delta$, 4\$\$, CFO 354-365); zwischen Iskenderun und Belen, 280 m, 2.4.1998, Franzen & Gruber ($10\delta\delta$, 13\$\$, CFO 44-66); **Prov. Kilis**: 3 km W Gülbaba (Martavan; zwischen Hassa und Kilis), 700 m, 4.-5.4. 1998, Franzen & Gruber ($6\delta\delta$, CFO 383-388); **Prov. Kahramanmaraş**: 9 km SW Pazarcık, 700 m, 6.4.1998, Franzen & Gruber ($11\delta\delta$, 11\$\$, CFO 253-274); 12 km NO Pazarcık, 900 m, 17.4.1998, Schmidtler & Schmidtler (1\$, CFO 292); 21 km NO Pazarcık, 900 m, 6.4.1998,

Franzen & Gruber (7&\$\delta\$, 10\forall \text{?}, CFO 275-291); Prov. Adıyaman: ca. 7 km S Gölbaşı, 900 m, 12.4.1982, Bernhauer (3\forall \text{?}: CFO 293, CHS 432-433). Syrien: Zainie, 45 km NO Latakia, 30.4.1982, Brodsky (2\delta\$\delta\$, CFO 366-367).

Homodela ismenia walterheinzi – Prov. Malatya: Karanlık dere 15 km NO Gölbaşı, 800 m, 2.5.1999, Franzen (1♂, CFO 294); 8 km NO Doğanşehir, 1100 m, 2.5.1999, Franzen (1♂, 2♀♀, CFO 295-297); Karahan-Paß, Ostseite, 1700 m, 30.4.1999, Franzen (3♂♂, 2♀♀, CFO 298-302); Prov. Bingöl: Kuruca-Paß, 1800 m, 19.5.1977, Bernhauer (1♀, CFO 430); Umgebung Kuruca-Paß (W Bingöl), 1800 m, 18.4.1989, Heinz (2♂♂, 1♀, CHS 425-427); Bilaloğlu W Bingöl, ca. 1200 m, 20.4.1992, Heinz (1♀, CHS 420); 63 km O Bingöl, 28.5.1994, Pavesi (1♂, CGR 419); Prov. Muş: Buğlan-Paß bei Solhan, ca. 1700 m, 30.4.1989, Heinz (4♂♂, 1♀: CHS 421-423, CFO 428-429); Prov. Van: ca. 24 km W Tatvan, 1600 m, 2.5.1989, Heinz (1♂, CHS 424).

Übergangsformen - Prov. Nigde: 1 km N Aktoprak (S Ulukışla), 1600 m, 13.4.1998, Franzen (199, CFO 368); Prov. Içel (Mersin): Çamlıyayla (Ort), 1100 m, 11.4.1998, Franzen (399, CFO 369-371); NO Daripinari (O Camliyayla), 400 m, 9.4.1997, Franzen (399, CFO 372-374); Prov. Adana: Umgebung Tufanbeyli, ca. 1200 m, 10.4. 1976, 23.6.1976, 20.4.1978, 19.4.1980, Heinz (5&&, 399, CHS 437-446); Prov. Osmaniye: 5 km N Hieropolis-Castabala (N Osmaniye), 75 m, 7.4.1997, Franzen (15&&, 1599, CFO 203-232); Prov. Osmaniye: ca. 15 km NO Kadirli, 450 m, 9.4.1998, Franzen & Gruber (288, 299, CFO 303-306); nahe Straßenkreuzung Richtung Kaypak (NW Fevsipaşa), 680 m, 8.4.1998, Franzen & Gruber (533, 799, CFO 389-400); Nurdağı-Paß O Hasanbeyli, 1200 m, 8.4.1998, Franzen & Gruber (1033, 1099, CFO 233-252); Prov. Kahramanmaraş: ca. 10 km S Andırın, 600 m, 9.4.1998, Franzen & Gruber (13, CFO 313); ca. 5 km S Andırın, 600 m, 9.4.1998, Franzen & Gruber (288, 699, CFO 314-321); oberhalb Yenicekale, 1050 m, 1.5. 1992, Franzen (1♂, 5♀♀, CFO 307-312); große Ova oberhalb Yenicekale (W Kahramanmaraş), ca. 1200 m, 22.4. 1996, Heinz (1º, CHS 431); ca. 20 km NW Kahramanmaraş, 500 m, 7.4.1998, Franzen & Gruber (18, 19, CFO 67-68); Kürtül köyü ca. 22 km NW Kahramanmaraş, ca. 500 m, 14.4.1992, Heinz (1º, CFO 435); ca. 25 km NW Kahramanmaras, 750 m, 7.4.1998, Franzen & Gruber (13, 19, CFO 69-70); ca. 27 km NW Kahramanmaraş, 500 m, 7.4.1998, Franzen & Gruber (16, 19, CFO 71-72); ca. 30 km NW Kahramanmaras, 580 m, 7.4.1998, Franzen & Gruber (833, 399, CFO 76-86); Firniz cayı, ca. 45 km N Kahramanmaraş, 830 m, 7.4.1998, Franzen & Gruber (288, 19, CFO 73-75); N Tekir, 1000 m, 7.4.1998, Franzen & Gruber (18, 399, CFO 87-90); 20 km S Göksun, 1450 m, 13.4.1982, Bernhauer (399, CHS 436-438); zwischen Göksun und Elbistan, 1250 m, 10.4.1976, Heinz (18, CHS 434).

Buchbesprechungen

 Duellman, W. E. (Hrsg.). Patterns of distribution of amphibians. A global perspective. – The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1999. 633 S., zahlr. Textabb. ISBN 0-8018-6115-2

Ein Team international führender Amphibienspezialisten hat im vorliegenden Buch Daten zur Verbreitung und Diversität von Amphibien zusammengestellt. Nach einem einführenden Kapitel aus der Feder W. E. Duellmans, das eine globale Perspektive auf Verbreitungsmuster, Schutz und zukünftige Aufgaben bietet, wird der Hauptteil des Buches durch regional orientierte Beiträge ausgemacht. Diese beschäftigen sich mit der nearktischen Region (W. E. Duellman & S. S. Sweet), Mittelamerika (J. A. Campbell), Westindien (S. B. Hedges), Palaearktis (L. J. Borkin), dem gemäßigten Ostasien (Zhao Er-mi), dem tropischen Asien (R. F. Inger), Schwarzafrika, Madagaskar und den Seychellen (J. C. Poynton) sowie mit der australischen Region (M. J. Tyler).

In den regionalen Bearbeitungen werden jeweils Themen wie etwa Biogeographie, palaeogeographische Aspekte, Verbreitungsmuster, Zusammensetzung und Verwandtschaftsbeziehungen der aktuellen Faunen sowie Diversität oder Identifizierung von amphibienkundlich bedeutsamen "key areas" vorgestellt und diskutiert. Zusätzlich finden sich länderbezogene oder regionale Artenlisten. Unterstützt werden die Beiträge jeweils von vielen Kartendarstellungen, Diagrammen und Tabellen, die durchweg sehr hilfreich, übersichtlich und ansprechend gestaltet sind.

Der insgesamt hervorragende Gesamteindruck des Buches wird beim genaueren Durchlesen der Bearbeitung der Palaearktis von L. J. Borkin etwas relativiert. Hier fallen einige Ungenauigkeiten und nicht nachvollziehbare Aussagen auf: So wird beispielsweise einerseits zur Begründung eines kleinflächigen Diversitätszentrums im nordwestlichen Kaukasus eine Artenzusammensetzung angeführt, die durchaus typisch für ein wesentlich größeres Gebiet im südlichen Kaukasus und in Transkaukasien ist. Andererseits fragt man sich, warum für die gesamte arabische Halbinsel keine "key areas" (Kriterien: hohe Diversität und/oder Vorhandensein von Endemiten) angeführt werden, obwohl hier ia im südlichen Saudi-Arabien und Jemen Gebiete mit Reliktvorkommen von Hyla savigny und Grünfröschen (neben arabischen Endemiten) geradezu herausragend sind.

Diese Läßlichkeiten wären nicht weiter erwähnenswert, wäre es nicht zu erwarten und zu wünschen, daß das Buch auch längerfristig zu dem Referenzwerk der Biodiversitätsforschung und des globalen Naturschutzes würde. Es wurde auf der Basis einer enormen Datenfülle und einer insgesamt hohen fachlichen Qualität ein Standardwerk geschaffen, das als Instrument der Biogeographie unverzichtbar ist.

M. Franzen

 Brandstätter, F. Die Sandrennattern. – Die Neue Brehm Bücherei Bd. 636, Westarp Wissenschaften, Magdeburg, 1996. 142 S., 2 Farbtaf., 30 Textabb., 29 Verbreitungskarten, ISBN 3-89432-429-5

Das Buch widmet sich einer hierzulande vielfach unbeachteten Schlangengruppe, den Sandrennattern der Gattung Psammophis. Nach einführenden Kapiteln oder Unterkapiteln, die kurz die systematische Einordnung der Gattung, ihre Biologie, Paläontologie, Ökologie und Haltung behandeln und einen Bestimmungsschlüssel enthalten, werden im Hauptteil des Buches in kurzen Artkapiteln alle Arten und Unterarten (insgesamt 29 Taxa) vorgestellt. Hier werden jeweils Informationen zur Morphologie, Verbreitung (mit Verbreitungskarten) und Lebensräumen gegeben. Zusätzlich illustrieren Schwarz-weiß-Aufnahmen viele Arten, beziehungsweise deren morphologische Details. In einem abschließenden Kapitel werden dann noch kurz die Psammophis phylogenetisch nahestehenden Gattungen Dipsina, Dromophis, Hemirhagerrhis, Malpolon, Mimophis, Psammophylax und Rhamphiophis vorgestellt. In einem Anhang findet sich schließlich eine zusätzliche Checkliste der Gattung mit etymologischen und nomenklatorischen Kommen-

Das Buch stellt die einzige Monographie der Gattung dar und darf schon allein deshalb in keiner Bibliothek fehlen, deren Benutzer sich der afrikanischen oder westasiatischen Reptilienfauna widmen.

Der aus meiner Sicht einzige Kritikpunkt betrifft die Bebilderung des Buches. Zwar kann man erkennen, daß sich der Autor Mühe gemacht hat, viele der Arten, auch im Detail, abzubilden. Die Qualität und vor allem die Reproduktion der Fotos ist aber nicht optimal. Hier hätte man anstelle der vielfach schlecht belichteten und "flau" reproduzierten Fotos von Alkoholmaterial besser auf einfache Zeichnungen zurückgegriffen. Die Texte lassen im gegebenen Rahmen allerdings kaum Wünsche offen. Kurz und prägnant stellen sie eine Kompilierung des bekannten Wissens dar. Insofern ist das Buch sowohl ein idealer Einstieg, als auch die Informationsquelle zur Gattung.

SPIXIANA - Zeitschrift für Zoologie

herausgegeben von der

SPIXIANA - Journal of Zoology

published by

Zoologischen Staatssammlung München

The Zoological State Collection Munich

SPIXIANA bringt Originalarbeiten aus dem Gesamtgebiet der Zoologischen Systematik mit Schwerpunkten in Morphologie, Phylogenie, Tiergeographie und Ökologie. Manuskripte werden in Deutsch, Englisch oder Französisch angenommen. Pro Jahr erscheint ein Band zu drei Heften. Umfangreiche Beiträge können in Supplementbänden herausgegeben werden.

Ein Jahresabonnement kostet € 60. Supplementbände werden gesondert nach Umfang berechnet. Mitglieder der "Freunde der Zoologischen Staatssammlung München" können die Zeitschrift zum ermäßigten Preis von € 25,50 beziehen.

SPIXIANA publishes original papers on Zoological Systematics, with emphasis on Morphology, Phylogeny, Zoogeography and Ecology. Manuscripts will be accepted in German, English or French. A volume of three issues will be published annually. Extensive contributions may be edited in supplement volumes.

Annual subscription rate is \in 60 or any internationally convertible currency in the value of \in 60. Supplements are charged at special rates depending on the number of printed pages. Members of the "Freunde der Zoologischen Staatssammlung München" may order the journal at the reduced rate of \in 25.50.

Bestellungen sind zu richten an die

Orders should be addressed to the library of the

Zoologische Staatssammlung München Münchhausenstraße 21 D-81247 München

Hinweise für Autoren

Die Manuskripte sollen in zweifacher Ausfertigung eingereicht werden. Sie sollen einseitig und weitzeilig mit mindestens vier cm breitem Rand geschrieben sein. Sie müssen den allgemeinen Bedingungen für die Abfassung wissenschaftlicher Manuskripte entsprechen. Für die Form der Manuskripte ist die jeweils letzte Ausgabe der SPIXIANA maßgebend und genau zu beachten. Eine englische Zusammenfassung ist der Arbeit voranzustellen. Tabellen und Abbildungsvorlagen sind gesondert beizufügen. Der Gesamtumfang eines Beitrages sollte nicht mehr als 2 Druckbogen (32 Druckseiten) umfassen.

Manuskripte auf Computerdisketten werden bevorzugt. In diesem Falle müssen die Diskette und zwei gedruckte Exemplare eingereicht werden. Der Text sollte keine Absatzformatierungen enthalten, die Tabellen sollten aber mit Tabulatoren formatiert sein. Gattungs- und Artnamen können kursiv gesetzt werden. Von der Verwendung anderer Zeichenformatierungen ist abzusehen. Anstelle von ♀ und ♂ sollte eine Zeichenkombination, welche im Text sonst nicht vorkommt, z. B. '#w' und '#m', verwendet werden. Es sollten 3,5" Disketten, lesbar auf IBM-kompatiblen Computern, eingereicht werden. Die Texte sollten möglichst als WINWORD-Datei abgegeben werden.

Die Herausgabe dieser Zeitschrift erfolgt ohne gewerblichen Gewinn. Mitarbeiter und Herausgeber erhalten kein Honorar. Die Autoren erhalten 1 Heft mit ihrer Arbeit. Sonderdrucke werden nach Wunsch gegen Rechnung angefertigt. Die Bestellung muß bei Rückgabe der Fahnenkorrektur erfolgen.

Notice to Contributors:

The manuscript should be presented in two complete copies. It must be typed on one side of the paper only and double spaced with a margin of at least four centimetres. It should correspond to the universal composition of scientific manuscripts. The form should observe the SPIXIANA standard outlay set up in the previous issue. An English abstract should precede the paper. Tables, graphs and illustrations must be enclosed separately. The total text of a contribution should not exceed two galley proofs (32 printed pages).

Manuscripts on word processor discs are preferred. The floppy disc with text (and graphic-files, if present) and two hard copies should be send to the Editor. Do not format the text, except for italics (for names of genera and species) and tabs (only for tables!). Instead of $\mathfrak P$ and $\mathfrak P$ use '#f' and '#m' or any other combinations of signs which do not occur elsewhere in the text. The text should be on 3.5" discs, readable on IBM-compatibles. WINWORD-files are preferred.

The publication of this journal ensues without material profit. Co-workers and publishers receive no payment. The authors will receive 1 copy of the part of the volume in which their paper appears. Reprints must be ordered when the proofs are returned.



SPIXIANA **26** 3 193–288 München, 01. November 2003 ISSN 0341–8391

INHALT - CONTENTS

		Seite
Hausmann, A. (ed.):	Proceedings of the FORUM HERBULOT 2003. Geometridae of the Indo-Pacific region and Australia: Inventories, evolution, colonization, Gondwana distributions (Zoologische Staatssammlung München, 1314.3.2003)	193-208
Unsöld, M & R. R. M	elzer: Myriapoda aus der Zoologischen Staatssammlung München: Die Scutigeromorpha der Sammlung Verhoeff (Chilopoda, Notostigmophora)	209-216
Błaszak, C., R. Ehrns	sberger, R. & M. Skoracki: Die Milben in der Zoologischen Staatssammlung München. Teil 4. Gattung: Saprolaelaps Leitner, 1946 (Acari: Gamasida: Halolaelapidae)	217-220
Weigmann, G. & M. N	Murvanidze: Contribution to the Oribatid Mite Fauna of Georgia. 2. Carabodes and Lamellocepheus (Acari, Oribatida)	221-226
Karanovic, I.:	The genus Kovalenskiella Klein, 1963 from the ground waters of Greece, with description of Kovalenskiella dani, spec. nov., and a key to world recent species (Crustacea, Ostracoda, Limnocytheridae)	227-242
Vieira-Lanero, R., M.	A. González & F. Cobo: The larvae of <i>Polycentropus corniger</i> McLachlan, 1884 and <i>Polycentropus intricatus</i> Morton, 1910 (Insecta, Trichoptera, Polycentropodidae, Polycentropodinae)	243-247
Baehr, M.:	A revision of the <i>brunnea</i> -group of the genus <i>Dicraspeda</i> Chaudoir (Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Odacanthinae)	249-267
Fehse, D.:	Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Ovulidae XIII. <i>Pseudosimnia flava</i> , spec. nov. und <i>Aperiovula juanjosensii</i> Perez & Gomez, 1987 aus dem Bathyal des Zentralatlantiks (Mollusca, Gastropoda)	269-275
Franzen, M.:	Taxonomische Revision von Homodela ismenia (Gory, 1833), mit Beschreibung einer neuen Unterart aus der Südost-Türkei (Insecta, Coleoptera, Cicindelidae)	277-287
Buchbesprechungen	248, 268,	276, 288